

In Conference in Britain

Pompidou, Heath Study Ways Of Speeding European Unity

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP).—French and British leaders met today to consider ways of speeding the unity of Europe.

The starting point for President Georges Pompidou and Prime Minister Edward Heath was their attempt to influence events in the Middle East. France in particular has publicly denounced Arab-Israeli war.

From the outset of their two-day talks at Chequers—Mr. Heath's official country residence outside London—they were said to be trying to ensure that the nine governments of the European Common Market would speak with one voice on world issues.

Aides emphasized that both men were fully aware that decisions that would bind their seven other partners. But equally, these sources reported, both knew they could provide a lead for their fellow members to follow at their meeting in Copenhagen, Dec. 14-15.

Possibly to influence the British, West Germans and other partners, Mr. Pompidou and his ministers have been making their pronouncements with phrases suggesting a broader "Atlantic" rather than a narrower "European" approach to certain issues.

British authorities have noticed, for instance, that French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert told the

French National Assembly this week:

● There is a continuing need for an American military presence in Europe.

● All 15 NATO allies should proclaim their resolve to use all the arms they have if an aggressor should set out to destroy the independence of Europe. This should include the use of the U.S. strategic deterrent.

France does not take part in NATO's military system and the British do not expect them to return to it for quite a while. But the British are beginning to believe, from a variety of signs of greater French cooperation, that Mr. Pompidou is contemplating a more active French role in defense alongside other European members of NATO who have formed what they call the "Euro-group."

This was one reason why Mr. Heath went into the talks ready to back Mr. Pompidou's moves to speed action toward a system of effective political cooperation among the nine EEC countries.

He had been advised by Mr. Pompidou himself, sources said, that such political cooperation was the essential precondition for a genuine European defense policy.

Mr. Heath has never given up his own plan for a pool of British-French nuclear weapons in order to develop a European deterrent which he has said could be kept "in trust" for Europe.

Mr. Pompidou, whose health has been a subject of some concern,



MEETING IN LONDON—British Prime Minister Edward Heath (right) greeting French President Georges Pompidou at London's Northolt airport Friday morning.

brought his personal physician with him for the two-day visit. A team of senior advisers also was on hand to be consulted on specialist subjects.

The French President was also scheduled to be taken by Mr. Heath tomorrow to a tea party at Windsor Castle with Queen Elizabeth II.

Third European Country to Act

West Germany Bans Driving on Sundays Starting Nov. 25

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Nov. 16 (WP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt acknowledged the impact of the Arab oil squeeze today by announcing that Sunday driving will be banned throughout West Germany beginning on Nov. 25.

At a press conference, Mr. Brandt said that the Sunday ban and stringent restrictions on driving speed are necessary to compensate for a 10 to 15 percent cut in oil supplies expected to hit West Germany by early next month.

The decision makes West Germany the third West European country—the Netherlands and Belgium are the others—to prohibit Sunday driving since the outbreak of oil deliveries from the Arab states.

The effects of the oilcut are expected to be especially pronounced here, since West Germany, with 61.2 million inhabitants and approximately 20 million registered automobiles, is Western Europe's biggest consumer of oil.

Oil as a Weapon

Most of its supplies come from the Arab world, and the Arab use of oil as a weapon in the Middle East situation has put this country under a two-fold pressure. It is affected by the general reduction of Arab oil production and, in addition, enormous amounts of West German oil imports entered Europe through the Dutch port of Rotterdam. Since the Arab states have imposed a total oil embargo against the Netherlands for its allegedly pro-Israeli attitude, serious disruptions are expected in the flow of oil to West Germany.

Mr. Brandt said that details of the German conservation program will be announced next week, probably on Monday. However, the main points of the plan already are known.

In addition to the Sunday ban, it is expected to include speed limits of 100 kilometers an hour on superhighways and 80 kilometers an hour on other roads. Drivers who exceed the limits will be subject to arrest under a West German law dealing with "economic crimes" and can be fined 500 marks.

At the press conference, Mr. Brandt denied persistent rumors that the government plans to introduce gasoline rationing in January.

Other Developments

From Wire Dispatches
PARIS, Nov. 16.—In other developments in the energy crisis:

● Persian Gulf oil-exporting states tomorrow will discuss with major marketing companies their decision to raise crude-oil prices. Arab ministers will confer with a 15-man delegation representing the Western companies at the Vienna-based headquarters of the 11-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Since producer countries decided unilaterally to raise posted prices by 70 percent in Kuwait last month, little has been officially disclosed on how the new price system will work.

● The Esso Oil Co. announced in London today that it was rationing gasoline and fuel oil to its customers in Britain, effective immediately, because of supply shortages.

● In Brussels, the European Commission's Executive Commission would "use its powers" to prevent price-fixing

by oil companies, whenever it was necessary. The commission said it had noted recent French government action against price-fixing and saw no need to intervene now.

The commission said that it "is not aware of similar practices in the other member states."

Japan Cuts Oil, Electricity for Industry

TOKYO, Nov. 16 (AP).—The cabinet adopted an oil conservation program today that calls for cuts of 10 percent in oil and electricity for industry, reduced public and private transportation and earlier closing for bars and restaurants.

The government said it hopes the steps will be followed voluntarily but, nevertheless, is asking for special legislation from the Diet (parliament).

Japan is facing a reduction of about 20 percent in its petroleum supplies because of cutbacks ordered by the Arab nations, which supply about 43 percent of the country's oil.

The cabinet's decisions cutting oil and electricity to industry became effective in December. The program to save oil also calls for fewer trips by taxis, buses and tourist boats. Airlines are being asked to cut domestic flights by

10 percent and overseas charter flights by 50 percent.

Bars and cabarets are being told to close earlier than the present midnight or 2 a.m. closing times. Offices and department stores are asked to reduce elevator service by more than 20 percent.

The speed limit for cars is being set at 80 kilometers an hour. More than 43,000 gasoline stations throughout the country will close on weekends starting next Friday.

Qadhafi Insists Best Course For Sadat Is to Continue War

TRIPOLI, Libya, Nov. 16 (AP).—President Moamer Qadhafi of Libya told Egypt's President Anwar Sadat he would be "a greater man" if he waged war instead of accepting peace in the Middle East. Tripoli radio said last night.

Col. Qadhafi, who kept his country out of the October war, made his comments in a cable to Mr. Sadat, the radio said.

In an interview with a Beirut magazine earlier this week, Col. Qadhafi was quoted as saying, "The war should have gone on" until one side finished off the other.

The 31-year-old colonel, the most outspoken of the Arab leaders, said that when the war broke out it was an "operation" and the results would be "disastrous."

In his cable, Col. Qadhafi told Mr. Sadat: "I am very angry, Mr. President, when I see what happens at Kilometer 101," a reference to the Egyptian-Israeli talks on the Suez road.

"I lost sleep, and when I do sleep what is happening at 101 gives me nightmares," he said.

Col. Qadhafi's report last night said Col. Qadhafi told Mr. Sadat, "I cannot accept the idea of a cease-fire which leads either to capitulation, that is, abandoning all the territories occupied since 1948, or conditional withdrawal by stages. All values have been left at Kilometer 101 but everything can start again at 101."

Naked With Swords
"You can be a greater man, Mr. President, if you agree to wage war with us even if we are left with only swords, even if we have to live in the caves and mountains, naked and without oil."

Col. Qadhafi said he disagrees with anyone who criticizes Mr. Sadat for resuming diplomatic relations with the United States. Cairo and Washington have announced that the two nations will resume diplomatic relations, broken after the 1967 Mideast war.

"But I strongly disapprove of a nation which stops fighting, Cairo if it is left with only swords to hand," Col. Qadhafi reportedly said in his cable.

has cast a shadow over the projected Arab summit conference in Algiers Nov. 26, Arab press commentators said today.

"Will Qadhafi blow up the conference?" the Beirut newspaper Al Bayraq asked.

During the 18-day war, Col. Qadhafi promised to support it with money and oil supplies, although he said he did not agree with its aim or the way it was being conducted.

He said that instead of aiming for the limited objective of recovering territory occupied by Israel since the 1967 war, the Arabs should aim at liquidating Israel.

(Continued from Page 1)
home. By the end of the second day, Israel had freed more than 1,400 of its 8,231 Egyptian prisoners and Cairo had returned 64 of the 247 Israelis held in Egypt, the Associated Press reported.

In contrast to the crowded, emotional welcome for Israeli POWs, the Egyptians returned in near secrecy to Cairo, where authorities had no interest in emphasizing the much larger number of Egyptian prisoners.

(Mrs. Meir wept as she boarded the plane to embrace the new returnees. She dabbed at her eyes while the prisoners in green and gray Egyptian pajamas came down the ramp. One man was carried on a stretcher. Nine had been held since 1971.)

[Later, in a television interview, Mrs. Meir said that Israel proposed that negotiators for both sides should meet to discuss a separation of the opposing forces along the Suez Canal, with a strip along the waterway to be occupied by UN forces.

The premier also disclosed that Syria put forward proposals 10 days ago on a prisoner exchange and said Israel had responded, but she declined to give details, Reuters reported.

(Mrs. Meir expressed the feeling that there is more room to hope for a Middle East peace now than in the last quarter-century.)



Col. Moamer Qadhafi

Tension Eases as Cease-Fire Proceeds

MAJ. Gen. Mohammed Abdel Ghany el-Gamasy of Egypt met early next week in the negotiating tent at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road.

The Israelis have been adamant that there can be no withdrawal to the Oct. 22 positions. The Egyptians are just as adamant that there must be a withdrawal before progress can continue to a peace conference.

Evidence of diplomatic movement is vital to the Egyptians at this stage, and some are already expressing apprehension that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's initiatives for Middle East peace may "degenerate" in the manner of the 1970 initiative of former Secretary of State William F. Rogers.

The Egyptians agreed to the Rogers proposal for a 90-day cease-fire to open the way to a resumption of the peace mission of Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN intermediary. The cease-fire led to nothing but diplomatic rancor, charges of violations, disillusionment and a new war.

"This is a lesson the Egyptian people can never forget," the Cairo daily Al Gomhuria declared today in an editorial.

Border Shooting

BEIRUT, Nov. 16 (AP).—A number of Israeli halftracks crossed Lebanon's southern border today, but Lebanese artillery forced them to withdraw, a Defense Ministry communiqué said.

The communiqué said the Israeli halftracks penetrated 400 meters inside Lebanon at 7:10 a.m. They withdrew at 9 a.m. after Lebanese artillery went into action. The communiqué made no mention of any casualties.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli military sources said mortar shells and

Despite Boycott of Israel Backers

Iraq Keeps Oil Output High, Ignoring Arab Cutback Action

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Iraq is disregarding the decision by Arab oil producers to cut back production 25 percent and is shipping as much oil as it can through Mediterranean and Persian Gulf terminals, according to oil industry sources.

Loading of tankers at Basra, a key Mediterranean terminal for the oil pipeline from Iraq's Kirkuk fields, has reached 700,000 barrels a day, which was the normal level before bombing damage to the facilities there in Israel attacks last month.

The Kirkuk pipeline also has a branch to Tripoli, Lebanon, where record loadings of 700,000 barrels a day have been made in the last 12 days.

Between the two terminals, about one million barrels a day of Iraqi oil are being delivered to the Mediterranean, according to oil industry sources, in addition to regular shipments through Fao, a Persian Gulf port for Iraqi crude from the Basra fields.

No Production Cut

Although Iraq nationalized the American and Dutch interests in the Basra Petroleum Co., cutting out all shipments to these countries, Baghdad appears determined to meet all commitments to Eastern Europe, France, Spain, Italy and Britain, with no reduction in its production of about two million barrels a day.

Posted prices for Iraqi crude in the Mediterranean have risen to \$7.50 a barrel, representing large increases in revenue for Iraq, and for Syria, which receives transit payments, since the Kirkuk pipeline crosses it.

In effect, the Iraqis have rejected the Saudi Arabian plan for across-the-board cutbacks in production. However, they have joined the boycott of the United States and other supporters of Israel.

Iraq, the maverick of the Arab world, has also rejected the cease-fire entered into with Israel by Egypt and Syria, and has refused to join the Arab League where an Iraqi armored division fought on the Golan Heights.

Nationalization Urged
An official statement carried by the Iraqi News Agency warned against the creation of a general "shortfall in supplies" to all industrial customers.

Airlines Agree To Cut Flights
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—Three international airlines tentatively agreed today to reduce the number of international flights between London and Philadelphia because of the fuel shortage.

Pan American World Airways, Trans World Airlines and British Airways each agreed to eliminate two round-trip flights each week on the route. All three carriers operate seven flights a week—one round trip each day—between London and Boston and London and Philadelphia.

The agreement is subject to the three carriers' agreeing which flight each will cut.

Pan Am has scheduled a meeting tomorrow with Lufthansa, the West German airline, to discuss cutbacks on mutual routes.

Swissair, Switzerland's airline, said it would make only one flight to New York daily instead of two and would reduce other flights to Boston, Montreal and Chicago to save fuel.

Eban on U.S. TV

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that an American guarantee of his country's security could be no substitute for secure borders.

"The idea of a guarantee cannot replace or supersede the need for such territorial changes as necessary to give us security," he told an interviewer on the National Broadcasting Co. "Today" program.

Similarly, Mr. Eban said that the inability to buy fuel overseas would not create a military preparedness problem because the United States has ample military reserves and because the Pentagon has first priority on domestic supplies, if needed.

Under the seldom-used Defense Production Act of 1950, the Defense Department can claim first priority on petroleum products to meet military rather than domestic needs. The Nixon administration invoked the act on Nov. 1 and Mr. Eban said that the Interior Department is ordering refineries to heed the Pentagon's priority—a process that normally takes four to six weeks.

The armed forces account for about 3.6 percent of total U.S. consumption of petroleum, according to Pentagon statistics.

About half of this is normally bought from foreign suppliers and used overseas.

The Defense Department says that currently it is using about 650,000 barrels daily, with about 300,000 normally bought overseas.

Asked if there were ways to get Arab oil from third countries without the Arabs knowing about it, Mr. Eban said that such tactics had little chance of success since the Arabs "are doing a magnificent job" of keeping track of their products.

He said that the Pentagon is aware that it should divert domestic fuel only "to meet essential requirements" and that an "aggressive conservation program" should be carried out by the Pentagon.

"This approach would provide grounds for the advocates of an aggressive policy in the United States to launch new military adventures in the Arab region," the statement said.

At the same time, the statement called for nationalization of the Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, of American oil interests in their countries.

In an interview published Tuesday by Al Anwar, a pro-Cairo newspaper here, Prince Saud al-Faisal of Saudi Arabia, who is under secretary of petroleum, reportedly said that his government had reached a decision to acquire a 51 percent interest in the Arabian-American Oil Co., which produces 95 percent of Saudi Arabian oil.

The Saudi Arabian government has owned 35 percent of the company since January under the so-called participation agreements. The majority interest is held by a consortium of American oil companies.

U.S. Navy Tries Liquefied Coal, New Economical, Clean Fuel

By Wayne King

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16 (NYT).—A battle-scarred World War II Navy destroyer, the Johnston, steamed out of port here yesterday to become the first ship in history to use liquefied coal to power its engines.

Beyond its historical import, the short one-day cruise of the Johnston, both military and civilian officials said, probably will have practical significance because of the shortage of fuel.

For more than a year, the Navy has been working with the Department of the Interior to develop a clean-burning, economical substitute for the petroleum fuels the Navy consumes at the rate of 42 million gallons a year.

12 Years of Research
If all goes as planned, the coal-derived oil will begin replacing petroleum fuels in Navy vessels in about three years and will ultimately—within a decade—account for about half of the fleet's total consumption.

Beyond that, the Department of the Interior's office of coal research—an agency that began 12 years ago with a \$1-million budget and which will spend \$122 million this year—already has in operation a pilot coal liquefaction plant in Princeton, N.J., with

Baker Believes Nixon Gains in Credibility Bid

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16 (AP).—Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R., Tenn., says until recently he doubted that President Nixon could restore his credibility with the American people, but that he now believes that Mr. Nixon "has a chance."

Sen. Baker, vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, said last night that he believes that Mr. Nixon's meetings with GOP congressmen and his plan to travel throughout the country to present his side of the Watergate case have helped restore his credibility.

"Six weeks ago, and even three weeks ago, I didn't think he could make it," Sen. Baker told newsmen. "But in view of the things that have happened in the last few days, I think he can make it. I'm not prepared to say he will, but he has a chance."

Later, at a briefing, a spokesman for the White House said that Mr. Nixon's statements "have no direct effect on the edge. I am optimistic, I think we should be plethoric for this year."

In signing the bill, Mr. Baker said: "About three years is the best time to wait. I have no doubt that Mr. Nixon's statements 'What I have no direct effect on the edge. I am optimistic, I think we should be plethoric for this year.'"

The President's statement, Congress to consider the bill, legislation repealing the bill, in the bill to which he agreed.

Construction of the stations, which is to run 789 miles from Alaska's North Slope field to the Arctic, had been stalled long years by environmental leaders.

The pipeline is scheduled to be completed in 1977. House said, and would carry 600,000 barrels of oil a day. That would be taking eventually to 2 million barrels a day, which would represent 8.5 percent of total U.S. petroleum consumption now.

Mr. Nixon said the bill would very much like to be removed, however, I thought energy crisis was so important that it overrode this construction.

Mr. Nixon had been urged by Roy L. Ash, the director of Office of Management and Budget, to veto the bill because provisions which broaden powers of government require agencies.

Prices rose sharply on the New York Stock Exchange after Mr. Nixon's statement. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial closed 15.78 points higher, 8,813.25. Details on Page 8.

Mr. Nixon said the administration's steps to deal with the energy crisis "will require sacrifice by all and no suffering by any."

The oil fields were discovered on Alaska's North Slope in February, 1968.

In another development, the Senate, fearing a recession, voted unemployment benefits for workers laid off as a result of fuel shortages.

The 73-to-12 vote came on an amendment by Sen. Henry B. Jackson, D., Wash., to emergency energy legislation authorizing President Nixon to ration gasoline and suspend clean-air standards.

The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said he did not think Congress would approve a drastic rise in the gasoline tax, as proposed by some administration officials.

The Senate also adopted an amendment offered by Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre, D., N.H., giving the President authority to control exports of all refined petroleum products.

Sen. McIntyre said the amendment was designed to thwart a "few unscrupulous oil companies" that he claimed were trying to avoid domestic price controls by sending scarce fuels abroad.

U.S. Forces Abroad Preempt Fuel From Domestic Supplies

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (WP).—The Arab oil embargo has shut off American military forces overseas from virtually all of their foreign suppliers of fuel and will force the Pentagon to make up that loss with roughly 300,000 barrels of oil a day from domestic supplies.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Arthur I. Mendolia told newsmen yesterday that the military's problems in getting fuel overseas would undoubtedly worsen the shortage in the United States.

Overall, he said, he saw no "serious" impact on the domestic fuel situation because the Pentagon's replacement needs amount to about 1.8 percent of the 17.9 million barrels consumed daily in the United States.

Similarly, Mr. Mendolia said that the inability to buy fuel overseas would not create a military preparedness problem because the United States has ample military reserves and because the Pentagon has first priority on domestic supplies, if needed.

Under the seldom-used Defense Production Act of 1950, the Defense Department can claim first priority on petroleum products to meet military rather than domestic needs. The Nixon administration invoked the act on Nov. 1 and Mr. Mendolia said that the Interior Department is ordering refineries to heed the Pentagon's priority—a process that normally takes four to six weeks.

The armed forces account for about 3.6 percent of total U.S. consumption of petroleum, according to Pentagon statistics.

About half of this is normally bought from foreign suppliers and used overseas.

The Defense Department says that currently it is using about 650,000 barrels daily, with about 300,000 normally bought overseas.

Asked if there were ways to get Arab oil from third countries without the Arabs knowing about it, Mr. Mendolia said that such tactics had little chance of success since the Arabs "are doing a magnificent job" of keeping track of their products.

He said that the Pentagon is aware that it should divert domestic fuel only "to meet essential requirements" and that an "aggressive conservation program" should be carried out by the Pentagon.

He said that orders have gone out to cut military flying hours by 18 percent and to cut steaming days of U.S. Navy fleets by about 20 percent overall, with reductions of up to 32 percent in units in the Eastern Pacific.

Fuel priorities, he said, would be given to the Sixth Fleet, in the Mediterranean, ground forces in Europe and the Seventh Fleet in the Western Pacific.

Channel Tunnel Work

CALAIS, France, Nov. 16 (AP).—Without waiting for the signing of a formal treaty, which is expected tomorrow in London, bulldozers and 30 workmen started excavations today for the English Channel tunnel that will link Britain and France.

Students and Police Battle in Athens Streets

(Continued from Page 1)
sphere to a battleground as squads of policemen raced through the streets, hitting at anyone in front of them.

Scores of demonstrators were injured as they were knocked to the pavement. Police charged the crowds at entrances to the squares. In the darkness, it was difficult to see what actually had occurred as crowds ran into each other.

The most serious clashes occurred at Klatthimnos Square, in front of the Interior Ministry. More than 1,000 youths and workers marched up a street parallel to the darkened square and ran into strong police units.

In the dimly lit street, pedestrians and demonstrators ran for cover as hundreds of police converged on the protesters, bringing their clubs down hard.

At Post Office Square, police fired tear-gas grenades to disperse

support and for a "popular liberation struggle to rid Greece of the foreign interests that have supported tyranny the past few years."

Thousands of students milled about on the campus and in the school buildings. Many demonstrators on the campus carried wooden clubs and some looked as if they had completed their university education, if any, years ago.

Outside, in the blocked-off streets, students and curious passersby shouted slogans against the government.

"Bread, Education, Freedom" and "Fascism Shall Not Pass" they shouted, prompted by organized groups.

Meanwhile, in Salonica, northern Greece, 1,500 students also took over the city's Polytechnic Institute, set up a radio station and broadcast calls for the overthrow of the government.

Nixon Hints Arab Shift in Oil Embargo

Suggests Resumption Of U.S., Europe Flow

(Continued from Page 1)
have made in the Middle East and because of the possibility and it is still just a possibility, but a reasonable possibility, that at some time in the future we can see some change in the attitude of the Arab producing countries' attitude toward exports to the U.S. and Europe," Mr. Nixon said.

In Beirut Arab oil sources yesterday dismissed President Nixon's remarks that Arab nations had taken ease their cutback of oil to one of the world's largest oil consumers, the United States.

They noted earlier statements by King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and other Arab oil producers that restrictions would remain until Israel withdrew from occupied Arab territory.

"So far there is nothing that indicates any change in this oil situation," an informed Arab source said.

Later, at a briefing, a spokesman for the White House said that Mr. Nixon's statements "have no direct effect on the edge. I am optimistic, I think we should be plethoric for this year."

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Nixon Arab Oil Probe of Dairymen's Donation Nixon Centers on Connally

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Treasury Secretary's probe of a Senate committee probe into a controversial Nixon campaign contribution by milk producers, but he was aware of a political deal when he recommended that President Nixon investigate the matter.

The former Texas governor was named by committee lawyers as a source of information in a 2-hour news conference yesterday. The dairy industry said that its representatives had been contacted by the committee to raise price supports in the West.

The probe coincided with Mr. Connally's visit to the Middle East. He had no knowledge of the committee's probe, he said.

Assets Listed Rep. Ford \$256,378

By Israel Shenker
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (NYT)—A statement of assets prepared by Rep. Gerald R. Ford's tax accountant, as of Sept. 30, was made available to the House Judiciary Committee yesterday.

The statement provides a list of assets and liabilities of the congressman. It includes a list of real estate, personal property, and financial assets.

The information has been submitted to the Senate Rules Committee and the House Judiciary Committee, both of which will conduct the confirmation of the vice-presidential pick.

A copy of the statement was made available to the House Judiciary Committee yesterday.

The statement of net worth of \$256,378 in real assets and \$19,000 in financial assets, Mr. and Mrs. Ford have a total of \$275,378 in assets, including \$12,500 in securities, \$12,500 in cash, and \$19,000 in financial assets.

Denial by Ford
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—President-designate Ford denied that he offered to convicted stock swindler Wolfson.

The question was raised yesterday by Rep. Jerome R. Waldie, Calif., at the House Judiciary Committee hearings on the nomination.

White House
By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (WP)—The White House has attempted to discourage the possible involvement of three former top aides in the Watergate case in the last several days on the grounds that the disclosure would jeopardize national security, according to insiders.

Two sources said that aspects of the activities were probably illegal, but others disagreed and cautioned that the matters were top security.

tributions to the President's re-election campaign. After the controversial contribution, Mr. Connally headed Democrats for Nixon and this year he switched his political affiliation from Democratic to Republican.

In December, 1971, an attorney for Associated Milk Producers, Inc., wrote Mr. Nixon that the Texas-based dairy cooperative was making arrangements to contribute \$2 million to his re-election campaign and asked for quick action on cutting imports of ice cream and other dairy products.

Temporary Rejection
Three months later, on March 12, 1971, Clifford M. Hardin, then the agriculture secretary, rejected a proposal for a substantial increase in the government support price for milk.

On March 22, 1971, the first \$10,000 installment of \$427,500 in secret contributions from the dairy industry began flowing into Nixon campaign coffers, and the next day Mr. Nixon met with Mr. Connally, Mr. Hardin, economic adviser George P. Shultz and 16 dairy industry representatives.

On March 25, Mr. Hardin reversed his decision and granted a price-support increase estimated by the industry to be worth at least \$800 million to the nation's dairymen.

Mr. Connally said that Jake Jacobson, an attorney for Associated Milk Producers, had telephoned him before Mr. Hardin's March 12 decision and asked Mr. Connally to acquaint himself with the subject.

"I told him I knew something about it already, and I agreed that 80 percent of parity (the Hardin position) was too low," Mr. Connally said. He added that he conveyed his views to Mr. Hardin, Mr. Shultz and White House staff members.

1971 invitation
Mr. Connally did say, however, that Mr. Jacobson had told him that the \$10,000 installment was available and that Mr. Connally was well come to designate where the funds should go.

"I said I did not want to do so because I was a Democrat in a Republican administration," the former Treasury secretary said.

There have been allegations, apparently from sources connected with Associated Milk Producers, that Mr. Connally received \$10,000 or \$15,000 for his role in obtaining the price-support increase.

More Testimony
Officials from three more corporations that gave illegally to the Nixon campaign testified at the committee's public session yesterday. They are executives of "Exxon" Airways, American Airlines and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Testimony during the week has indicated that top Nixon fundraisers Herbert W. Kalmbach, Maurice H. Stans and Lee Nunn followed a general pattern in soliciting large contributions from corporations.



Firemen, with variety of equipment, fighting blaze in Los Angeles apartment house.

Congresswoman Scores a First For Motherhood

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Rep. Yvonne Braithwaite Burke, D., Calif., has become the first member of Congress to get a maternity leave.

House Speaker Carl Albert granted her the leave, which began Nov. 1.

Rep. Burke, 40, who is at her Los Angeles home awaiting the birth of her first child, plans to return to Congress when the second session convenes in January.

In the past, official leave had been granted to congressional members only for personal illness or illness of a family member. Under the rules, a member of Congress must ask for the leave on behalf of his colleague.

Rep. Burke, D., Calif., requested that Mrs. Burke be allowed the official leave.

House Approves 2-Step Rise In Social Security Benefits

By Richard L. Madden
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (NYT)—The House approved yesterday a 11 percent increase in two steps, in Social Security benefits for about 26 million retired Americans.

The bill, which passed 391 to 20, now goes to the Senate, where the Finance Committee on Wednesday approved a similar increase.

It appeared likely that both houses, before adjourning for a Christmas recess next month, would approve the Social Security increases to reflect the rise in living costs. It was not known, however, whether President Nixon would sign such a bill.

Under the House bill, Social Security recipients would get a 7 percent increase in the checks they will receive starting in April and an increase of 4 percent starting with July's checks.

24 Die, 52 Hurt, Some Missing In Los Angeles' Worst Fire

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16 (AP)—At least 24 persons—nine of them children—died early today in a fire in an apartment building. Some occupants tossed their children to rescuers and then leaped for their lives.

An undetermined number of the building's 200 residents were missing, but officials believed that most had simply left the area.

Fifty-two are known to have been injured in what officials called the worst fire in the city's history. Many of the injured were in critical condition in hospitals later.

Although all four floors were ablaze when firemen arrived, they were able to lead more than 50 occupants down ladders and fire escapes to safety. Other residents had already jumped from the building. Many had found themselves trapped by flames when they awoke, and had to leap to escape death.

An arson investigation was begun after firemen said that they were unable to determine immediately the cause of the blaze in the Stratford Apartments, a U-shaped structure with wings of three and four stories. The brick building, 40 years old, is in the Wilshire section, one of the city's poorer neighborhoods.

Fire Spread
Survivors said that the flames broke out shortly before midnight and quickly spread up stairwells to the upper floors. Fire Chief Raymond Hill said that many of the bodies were found on the top floors. As he spoke, sheet-draped corpses were placed on a sidewalk outside.

"This is the largest loss of life in a fire in Los Angeles history," Capt. Walt Wilmington said. The worst previous fire occurred in a hotel in 1970, he said, killing 19 persons and injuring 30.

Awakened by Smoke
Mr. Gonzales said that he had been awakened by smoke, jumped up in his underwear and ran along the ground-floor hall, pounding on neighbors' doors to rouse them. He then led a friend, Gustavo Gomez, 19, and elderly people from smoke-filled upper floors. When firemen arrived, they saw Mr. Gonzales catching babies.

"The mothers, they were out of their heads," Vince Alva, who had fled the building with his wife and son, said. "They didn't know what to do. Then they heard him shouting and dropped their babies to him."

Others did not. "We had several infant and mother mortalities because of jumping," Fire Battalion Chief Gene Schmitz said. Mr. Alva said that a woman dropped her baby safely to his son, Jorge, 15, then leaped herself. She died instantly when her head hit the sidewalk.

French shopkeepers reopened for business today after a nationwide 24-hour shutdown that disrupted normal life in the cities and deprived many people of food for the day.

House Votes \$25,000 To Compensate Negro
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UPI)—The House has passed and sent to the Senate legislation which would provide compensation for a Minneapolis resident who is the last surviving member of a group of black Army veterans dishonorably discharged 66 years ago by President Theodore Roosevelt.

The \$25,000 reimbursement for 86-year-old Doris Willis was included in a veterans' pension bill approved Wednesday.

Guards Are Ordered After IRA Threatens U.K. Trial Figures

LONDON, Nov. 16 (Reuters)—Police bodyguards watched over a judge, a frightened girl and the British attorney general today after an Irish guerrilla threat to avenge eight jailed comrades.

Other officers were ordered to protect 12 jurors who yesterday convicted the eight of a car-bomb attack in London on March 8.

In a turbulent courtroom scene, the six men and two girl defendants shouted allegiance to the Irish Republican Army and hurled abuse at the 65-year-old judge Sir Seamus Shaw, as he sentenced them all to life imprisonment.

A death notice published in a Dublin newspaper today identified the latest and 804th victim of four years of Ulster violence as Michael McVerry, 23, a battalion commander in the Provisional IRA.

His body was dumped outside a hospital in the Irish Republic last night shortly after police just across the border in Northern Ireland said they hit a gunman when IRA raiders attacked their police station.

One policeman was seriously injured in the 20-minute gun battle, at Keady, 37 miles southwest of Belfast, a police spokesman said.

During the fighting, the gunman tossed two bombs against the police station and fired a Russian-made rocket at a helicopter hovering overhead, he said.

IRA Ambush
BELFAST, Nov. 16 (UPI)—The IRA broke into the rural home of an elderly couple near the border today and used the living-room windows to fire at an armor-plated police car, police said.

A police officer was hit in the leg as bullets smashed the windshield and pockmarked the steel plates rigged inside the car. A second policeman escaped injury, a spokesman said.

Federal Probes Of Rep. Chisholm Are Reported
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (NYT)—Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y., who last year sought her party's presidential nomination, is the target of federal investigations into three areas of alleged wrongdoing, law enforcement sources said yesterday.

"They're just fishing expeditions," Mrs. Chisholm said when asked about the investigations. "It's because of who I am in America—unbought and unbossed," she said.

Court Refuses To Call Nixon
LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16 (AP)—A Superior Court judge refused yesterday to subpoena President Nixon for pretrial testimony relating to the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

But Judge Gordon Ringer said he would reconsider a request for a subpoena once the trial gets under way.

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House Votes \$25,000 To Compensate Negro
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NATO's Women Officers Shun Combat Duty

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Women officers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said this week they want no front-line combat role in a war.

Women officers of the eight NATO nations that admit women to the armed services met here and predicted "an increased demand for women in military posts." They urged wider employment for women in NATO's armies, navies and air forces.

House Committee On Impeachment Voted \$1 Million

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UPI)—The House of Representatives voted yesterday to give \$1 million to the House Judiciary Committee to study presidential impeachment. The vote was 333 to 138.

Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr., D., N.J., the committee chairman, told Republicans they would get one-third of the money to hire their own staff to help conduct the inquiry into the question of impeachable offenses.

Rep. Rodino said the committee had made no presentations to the Administration Committee to support its need for the funds and they feared that to approve the \$1-million resolution would be endorsement of a "witchhunt."

Eleven impeachment resolutions against President Nixon have been sent to the committee, some citing the Watergate affair and the firing of special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

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Emergency in Britain

Just at the moment when its political prospects seemed at last on the upgrade, partly due to an economic boom, the British government has been forced abruptly to declare a state of emergency and cut back the money supply drastically. These measures, coupled with the record monthly trade deficit that helped provoke them, are highly embarrassing to Prime Minister Heath's Conservatives in a period regarded as prelude to a general election that must be held sometime within 18 months.

The government insists that the emergency was declared not because of fears that Britain's oil imports from the Middle East may be cut but only to deal with the refusal of coal miners and electrical power workers to put in their usual overtime at wages set by Mr. Heath's income policy. The two matters are closely linked, however, and the government could use its emergency powers to regulate the supply and distribution of fuels to impose gasoline and oil rationing—a move many observers believe cannot be far off.

With many countries forced to curtail fuel consumption, it is the record \$715 million trade deficit for October and the imposition

by the Bank of England of an unprecedented minimum lending rate of 13 percent, along with other credit curbs, that will be most embarrassing for Mr. Heath. For a government implacably committed to economic expansion, the bank's action is painfully reminiscent of the orthodox curbs on growth to which British governments have resorted periodically ever since World War II.

A 13 percent bank rate probably dooms the government's target of a 3.5 percent annual growth rate. If maintained for long, it will not merely cool an overheated economy, it will increase unemployment. The deflationary move is also likely to force postponement of a series of social and economic measures the government had hoped to carry out before the next election, particularly in low-cost housing, which had been promised "high priority."

The government's action will boost the stock of Mr. Heath's implacable Tory enemy, Enoch Powell, who has been calling for something like this for months. It will also revive the election prospects of the Labor party, which had sunk to a new low with the loss of a Glasgow by-election last week.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Historic Handclasp

The road to peace in the Middle East is still long and tortuous, but Egypt and Israel have taken a momentous first step in high-level discussions this week that broke a deadlock over the cease-fire and cleared the way for the prisoner exchange that began on Thursday.

Although there had been encouraging earlier encounters between Egyptian and Israeli officers to work out local details of the cease-fire, this week's talks in a desert tent on the Cairo-Suez highway marked the first time since the 1949 armistice that high officials of the two warring nations had met face to face to negotiate on larger issues.

The first meeting between Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv of Israel and Lt. Gen. Mohammed Abdel Ghany Ghamay of Egypt took place on Sunday when they sat down with a UN representative to sign a six-point cease-fire agreement sponsored by the United States. Although the signing was accomplished, both major participants appeared grim in pictures taken at the ceremony. A UN spokesman, who described the atmosphere as "correct," noted that the officers did not shake hands.

Three days later, following a series of misunderstandings and incidents that threatened to undermine the cease-fire, the gen-

erals met again. After three hours of intensive negotiations they produced an agreement that could only have been achieved in a spirit of give and take on both sides, ending their meeting in smiles and with a historic handclasp.

Some credit for this crucial breakthrough in Arab-Israeli relations is certainly due to the patience and persistence of the UN commander on the scene, Maj. Gen. Ennio Silasvuo of Finland, and to the prodding of the major powers whose interest in promoting an early Arab-Israeli settlement has become acute.

The more significant achievement, however, is the success of the Egyptians and Israelis themselves in overcoming the inhibitions that have poisoned their relations for a quarter of a century. As Defense Minister Moshe Dayan observed in welcoming home the first Israeli prisoners: "At last we have arranged things by talking like human beings, instead of by tank fire and exploding grenades."

The handclasp at Kilometer 101 symbolizes a new spirit that could substantially enhance the prospects for success at the peace conference that is expected to open in Geneva next month.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

And Next, Syria

Historic though it is, the Israeli-Egyptian agreement on exchanging their war prisoners is only half of the human story. So far there is no accord on a similar exchange between Israel and Syria.

Israel has announced the capture of 363 Syrians, and believes that slightly over 100 Israelis are in Syrian hands. Discreet talks through the International Red Cross have not yet succeeded in arranging an exchange.

Syria cannot expect international sympathy for an attempt to use human hostages for political advantage. But even if Damascus is unmoved by such consideration, refusal to exchange prisoners would leave it at a

real disadvantage in the swift pace of diplomacy.

After years of adamant aloofness, President Hafez al-Assad has shown marked interest lately in having Syria represented in any Arab peace conference with Israel. It is hardly likely, however, that Israel would enter into serious negotiations with Syria until the prisoner exchange is completed. That was certainly the Israeli position toward Egypt, and President Sadat wisely recognized that the prisoner issue was not worth exploiting at the price of blocked political negotiations. It is time for a similar recognition by Syria.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger's Diplomacy

He is hated, feared and envied. . . History will look back on Mr. Kissinger, on his steps backward, forward, on his patent lack of psychology, on his unquestionable charm, on his direct approach of men and events, on the brain collision that enabled him to immediately reach an understanding with Chou En-lai and to effect a rapprochement judged impossible between China and the United States. Betraying his friends, cajoling his enemies, this traveling salesman in rapid solutions has also achieved a Mideast peace outline. We can only congratulate him for that—while wondering without wishing it, whether he is not riding for a fall tomorrow or in the coming months.

—From *Dauphiné Libéré* (Grenoble, France).

Valuable UN Effort

The Middle East situation has cast a spotlight on the difficulties of creating a

rapidly mobilizable peace-keeping force, with most of the countries suitable to such tasks being eliminated from the outset for political reasons.

Nevertheless, the much-maligned UN has useful and necessary functions to fulfill in keeping alive the peace effort launched by Kissinger. Its existence has already made it possible to transform the indispensable agreement between Washington and Moscow into a Security Council resolution and thus remove from it the odium of UN "edict" by the superpowers. And the use of peace-keeping troops enlisted from smaller countries has done away with the ominous problem of a joint Soviet-American police action, at least for the moment. The military representatives of the combatants are negotiating not under the supervision of Russians and Americans, but under the patronage of a Finnish commander whose neutrality has not been questioned so far.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

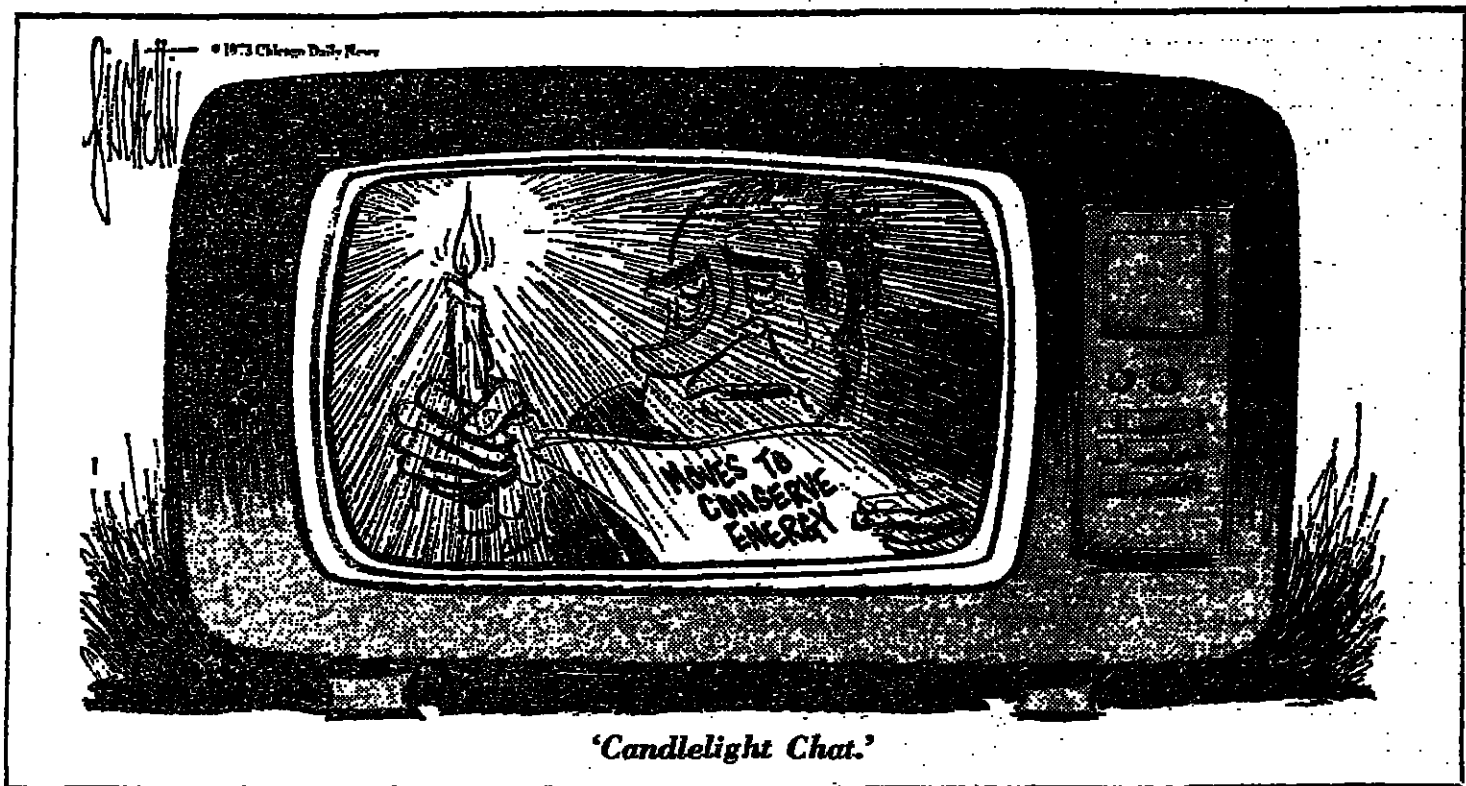
November 17, 1898

MADRID—Spain has rejected the American claim to the Philippines and declared its intention to maintain Spanish sovereignty in the islands. This reply to the United States Peace Commission is not absolutely final, for readiness is expressed to submit the Philippine clause of the protocol to arbitration. But Spain is basing its contention on a false premise, its sovereignty no longer exists, it ceased with the destruction of its fleet last May.

Fifty Years Ago

November 17, 1923

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Disquieting reports have reached the State Department from Cuba regarding the activities of the Veterans and Patriots Assembly, one report asserting that an armed revolution is scheduled to begin tomorrow. In such a case, the American government may again be compelled to intervene unless the Cuban government is sufficiently strong to guarantee the safety of all neutrals and the respect of foreign property holdings.



'Candlelight Chat.'

The Last Campaign of Nixon

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Nixon took a chance when he invited the senators and representatives to the White House to question him about Watergate, but he has made some progress in these strange and unprecedented efforts to restore confidence in his battered administration.

The chance he took was fairly obvious. The Congress was beginning the long and delicate procedure of impeachment. In this process, members of the House of Representatives would be, in effect, a grand jury, deciding whether to indict him for high crimes and misdemeanors, and members of the Senate were potential judges. Therefore, inviting them to the White House to talk things over was a little dicey, for in a way he risked the charge that he was not only refusing to meet in private with the Senate Watergate committee members who had studied the evidence, but that he was actually lobbying the jurors from the House and the Senate.

So far the evidence is that he has dealt with this problem very well. He started poorly by talking to the first delegation from the Hill about the Middle East. This seemed to some to be a diversion, if not a filibuster, but by the time the first senators called on him, he seemed more confident and relaxed.

Prefers Tapes

He took them up to the lovely, sunny California Room in the White House, he greeted them individually by name, and showed them his hi-fi console, and even said that when he used it, he preferred "tapes" because they were more subtle and accurate.

Barry Goldwater, who comes out of this whole mess with more sagacity and even humor than anybody else, helped ease the tension in the senatorial delegation by giving Nixon a present when it was his turn to shake hands. It was a bottle of bourbon whiskey with the new brand name of "Watergate," and the senator from Arizona suggested that it might make a man feel better in times of trouble.

Thereafter, Nixon was apparently more at ease. He skipped the preliminary speech about the perils of the Middle East and the self-serving argument that the allies might lean toward Moscow if he were forced out of office, and went immediately to questions.

Members present agree that he denied all charges of personal involvement in the burglaries or the cover-up, and offered to hand over all documents relevant to criminal action by his associates, but what was more important about these confrontations was that the President apparently removed many serious doubts about his own personal control of himself and his problem. This, more than anything else,

has been the concealed anxiety of congressional leaders. For weeks and even months, the President seemed to be isolated and defiant, brooding with his staff, and roving to his retreats in the Maryland mountains, Florida or California.

Then suddenly he would appear to brief the leaders of Congress on the latest potential disaster. Two incidents illustrate the problem. When he called the congressional leaders to the White House to explain why he had called a worldwide alert of the armed forces at the critical point in the Middle East crisis, he was composed, solemn and factual. Rep. O'Neill of Massachusetts was so impressed by the President's presentation of the Soviet threat to intervene in the Middle East that when he got back to the House and found members saying the whole thing was a phony diversion from Watergate, he took to the floor and rebuked members of his own party.

A few days before, in another meeting between the congressional leaders and the President, the reaction was quite different. At this meeting the purpose was to explain the po-

litical and strategic problem in the first stages of the Middle Eastern war. Secretary of State Kissinger was explaining the facts. The President was in a jovial mood, and kept interrupting and badgering Kissinger, kidding him as a "sex symbol" who was going to be celebrated as such in the center-spread of a popular magazine.

The congressional leaders were puzzled by this performance, and all the more puzzled when they got back to their offices and were greeted by special messengers bearing a letter from Vice-President Agnew saying that, by the time they received this, Agnew would have resigned and thanking them for their past support and courtesy. So why was the President so jolly, since he must have known what was coming?

This is the sort of thing that has been worrying people around here rather than the specific facts about whether the President knew about the burglaries or the cover-ups. And he is in better shape now with the people on Capitol Hill because he has come out of isolation, submitted to questioning, and handled the questions calmly and candidly.

'Useful' or 'Delicate' News

By C. L. Sulzberger

PEKING—An American journalist must travel through Lewis Carroll's looking glass to try and understand the role of the press and other media in the People's Republic of China. It is not a question of giving the people light so that they will find their own way or of publishing all the news that's fit to print. It is more a matter of directing the people along a way to find the selected light, or printing the news that fits.

Mao Tse-tung himself discussed this many years ago with the staff of the Shanghai-Suiyuan Daily and one is still referred to his remarks by contemporary editors. Chairman Mao said: "The role and power of the newspapers consists in their ability to bring the party program, the party line, the party's general and specific policies, its tasks and methods of work before the masses in the quickest and most extensive way."

He emphasized "extensive education" as a journalistic task and told newspapermen: "Your job is to educate the masses, to enable the masses to know their own interests, their own tasks and the party's general and specific policies."

Limited TV

In accordance with this guideline, there is no attempt by the Chinese press or radio to give either objective or complete pictures of the world's news; and television is both limited in scope and availability in this still developing country. The only objective and relatively complete information is distributed in "Reference News," a "private bulletin" put out by Hsinhua, the New China news agency.

According to Chin Mu-chieh, head of Hsinhua, "Reference News" is not published in any papers but has an enormous circulation among selected officials, students, workers, commune leaders and party members. He told me: "Nearly 7 million copies are distributed every day and perhaps as many as 10 persons read each copy."

This "private" report contains foreign news, either favorable or unfavorable, which may be of interest to China, and contains no editorial comment by Hsinhua itself. It is purely informative. "So that our readers," said Chin, "can better judge events themselves." He claimed this proved China's journalistic objectivity, adding, "Western journalism pretends to be objective but isn't."

Chin, who is a member of the party Central Committee, became a newspaperman in Nanjing during the Japanese war and then joined the Communist underground. He said foreign broadcasts to China were jammed but added: "Apart from our people in Hsinhua, few others listen to them."

"They aren't interested. Anyway we never check up on this. I am under the impression that such broadcasts would be difficult to pick up on many Chinese

radio; also that the habit of listening to them might well close paths to success."

The Hsinhua chief explained that the two kinds of wall posters, which figured so much during the Cultural Revolution, had the "same basic function" as the press. "Large character" posters were put up by any individuals who so desired Wang Hung-wen, new young Politburo member and probably No. 3 hierarchy in the party, recommends their extensive use: "The masses . . . air their views freely." "Small character" posters are edited like miniature newspapers.

I was told there is "no censorship" here because everything reflects the party line but, "a journalist writing his own comments consults experts first." I have encountered no censorship of columns transmitted abroad although I expect sharply hostile observations would not facilitate one's stay.

What is called "delicate news"—like the Lin Piao plot last year—is often withheld from the public for some time because "this is useful." Crimes are generally not reported "since they are not in the mainstream of life."

Chinese Presses

Technically, most presses and communications equipment are new Chinese-made but some material, especially typewriters, comes from West Germany. Most newsprint is Chinese although there are imports from Sweden.

The largest, most important paper is Peking's *People's Daily* with a circulation of 3.5 million—1.4 million here and 2.1 million in 11 other cities. The latter print some hours later from facsimile transmissions or air-shipped mails.

The editors of Wen Hui Bo, largest of Shanghai's two papers, said it has a circulation of only 900,000, which isn't much for the biggest city on the Eurasian land mass. Like most journals in this country, it contains only four pages. In the midst of the Middle East war the main item on the front page was an "editorial" about a new Chinese opera.

Soviet Soccer Team

Now moving it is to read about the Soviet Union's refusal to play soccer on Chilean soil (NYT, Nov. 13), on account of the political victims, etc.

As alternative playgrounds, one could suggest the notorious Kryn Forest, where the game could be refereed by Berlin's current successor, or Havana, where that match could be watched by Castro and his invited foreign guests—just like the executions of Castro's political opponents.

G. SABODOWSKI
Verce, France.

Indecision On the U.S. Energy Crisis

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—Having been turned down by President Nixon five times earlier this year for a 10-cent-a-gallon federal gasoline tax to conserve fuel, the Treasury is pushing him hard now for an even bigger tax as an alternative to coupon rationing.

Faced with the Hobson's choice of rationing or tax increases, Mr. Nixon may now reluctantly get along with the Treasury. But whereas Congress 10 months ago might have acquiesced, anti-gas-tax sentiment today is deeply embedded among Democratic leaders on Capitol Hill. The problem: Any increase in gasoline tax over how to cut gasoline consumption is intolerable in the face of the cutoff of Arab oil.

Thus, at the 11th hour with the last tanker sailing soon from the Mideast, the Nixon administration still has not made basic policy decisions on conserving energy. What's worse, it has not even perfected decision-making machinery. Nobody is in charge of managing the energy crisis and the President remains characteristically aloof.

Mr. Nixon was blatantly asleep last winter when Wall Street investment banker "William Simon" freshly installed as deputy secretary of the Treasury, proposed a 10-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax (in addition to the present 4-cent federal tax). Although Simon's primary intent was anti-inflationary, he also wanted to conserve fuel in the energy crisis which then seemed so distant to other administration officials.

George Shultz, Secretary of the Treasury, fully concurred. But not Richard M. Nixon, frozen to the doctrine that Americans have reached the upper limits of the tax-paying ability.

In the curiously detached manner of the Nixon White House, there was no personal confrontation between the President and gas-tax proponents. In February, Simon's memorandum for a tax increase went up to the White House. It came back with presidential disapproval. Simon repeated the exercise in March, April, May and June. Four months later, Mr. Nixon said no. Finally, in June, Shultz advised his deputy to desist.

No Plans

At that point, John Love resigned as governor of Colorado to become Mr. Nixon's energy czar. But though the energy shortage was clearer and the danger of Arab reprisals more imminent, Love adopted no conservation plans. Only last Sunday, did Love recognize the probability of coupon rationing.

Meanwhile, the energy experts assembled at the Treasury by Simon (who have declined to join Love's disjointed operation) have drafted a plan for conserving 27 million barrels of oil daily without coupon rationing. Every thing from using cold-water devices to mandatory 50-mph speed limits is included. But the Treasury's biggest conservation plan, 780,000 barrels a day, would result from pooling passenger cars.

How to force car pools without gasoline rationing? A huge gasoline tax. So, the Treasury is now pressing for an extra tax between 20 cents and 30 cents a gallon. Added to price increases caused by short supplies, this would push a gallon of regular gasoline over a dollar this winter.

To Shultz and the Treasury's other laissez-faire advocates, this is vastly preferable to installing a semipermanent rationing bureaucracy. The Treasury would compensate the impact on lower tax brackets by tinkering with other taxes—perhaps lowering the telephone excise, perhaps reducing income tax rates for those earning less than \$15,000 a year.

Inside the administration it is believed Mr. Nixon has belatedly come to realize that bitter medicine—higher taxes or coupon rationing—is essential. Counting on the President's allergy to rationing, dating from his World War II experience as forerunner of the Office of Price Administration (OPA), the Treasury is betting he will take the tax route.

But it may be too late, considering the mood on Capitol Hill. Rep. Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, just returned after back surgery, is inclined toward higher gas taxes. So is Rep. Al Ullman of Oregon, acting as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee in Mills' absence.

Besides, no tax increase has yet been approved at the White House, where decision-making remains glacial despite the crisis. Proposals to the President must be funneled through his chief of staff, the overworked Alexander Haig. Energy czar Love refuses to take command. The identical condition that produced inaction as the energy crisis approached inhibits rapid action now that the crisis is here.

Index On the Energy By Evans

4-Hour Meeting With Park Kissinger Assures S. Koreans About His Talks With Chinese

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger indicated today that he had made no agreement with Chinese officials in his talks with them in Beijing.

Kissinger, who met with Chinese Premier Mao Tse-tung and other top officials in Beijing, said he was coming to Seoul this morning for nearly 10 hours of discussion with President Park.

He said he was coming to Seoul to discuss the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from the Korean peninsula, a subject which the South Koreans strongly oppose.

The officials also recalled that China has consistently demanded the removal of U.S. forces here and has supported the efforts of the North Koreans in the United Nations to dismantle the UN command under which they serve.

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U.S. Talks Continue TWA Strike

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Representatives of Trans World Airlines and the striking pilots are continuing their talks in an effort to end the 10-day-old strike.

A spokesman said the two sides did not meet face to face during the talks yesterday.

The talks were carried on through the National Mediation Board.

The strike was the fourth day on which the two sides worked to break the deadlock.

Deaths

JEAN-JACQUES CARNAL, 30, son of the late Jean Carnal, died of cancer in Paris, France, Nov. 15. He was a member of the French Resistance during World War II.

JEAN-JACQUES CARNAL, 30, son of the late Jean Carnal, died of cancer in Paris, France, Nov. 15. He was a member of the French Resistance during World War II.



ROYAL DROPOUTS—The Falcons, a Royal Air Force instructor and parachute display team, showing their skill. Their training school is located at Abingdon.

Obituaries

J. Holzapple, Retired U.S. Air Force General

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (NYT)—Retired Gen. Joseph Randall Holzapple, 59, a 31-year veteran of the Air Force and former commander in chief of the U.S. Air Forces in Europe, died Wednesday night following an apparent heart attack.

Born in Peoria, Ill., in 1914, Gen. Holzapple's military career began in 1936 when he attended the Air Force's Aviation Cadet Training School. After graduating, he served in the Air Force during World War II.

Gen. Holzapple was named USAF commander in chief in Europe in January, 1969. He held that position until his retirement in August, 1971.

I. W. Schmidt, NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT)—Dr. I. W. Schmidt, 84, who re-

Police Sure Getty Abducted

Vermouth Heir, Count Rossi, Reported Kidnapped in Italy

TURIN, Nov. 16 (AP)—The heir of the Martini and Rossi vermouth makers was kidnapped two days ago, the police disclosed today.

Count Luigi Rossi di Montelera, a 27-year-old executive, disappeared Wednesday while driving to work at the Martini and Rossi plant at Pessione, in the hills near Turin.

The police said it was "beyond doubt" a kidnapping. It was the second kidnapping of a wealthy young man in Turin in 10 months.

A police source said an anonymous caller told the Rossi family on the phone that "the ransom you will have to pay will be huge, far more than in the Carrolo case. Get yourself ready. It will be a long affair."

Count Rossi was abducted in Turin in January and released after the family reportedly paid some 70 million lire (\$12,000) in ransom.



Count Luigi Rossi di Montelera.

Police Arrest Four, Recover Part of Ransom in Germany

MUNICH, Nov. 16 (AP)—Police said today that they took four suspects into custody and recovered 2.25 million marks of the 3-million-mark ransom which a millionaire restaurateur paid for the release of his abducted daughter.

Police considered the case "almost" solved after 24-year-old construction worker Johann Mittermeier and his wife were taken into custody in Bayreuth today, 300 miles north of Munich.

Earlier today, police arrested Rudolf Mittermeier, a plumber, and yesterday, about 24 hours after Evelyn Jahn was released, arrested a 27-year-old heating engineer, surrendered to police.

Policeman Guilty In Youth's Death

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 16 (Reuters)—A suspended Dallas policeman today was convicted of murdering a 12-year-old Mexican-American after he admitted shooting the boy while questioning him about a robbery.

Darrell Lee Cain, 30, said he held a revolver to the boy's head and squeezed the trigger while the youth was handcuffed on the front seat of a police car.

Cain said he thought the pistol was empty, but that one bullet apparently had been left in the cylinder.

John (Honey) Russell

LIVINGSTON, N.J., Nov. 16 (AP)—John (Honey) Russell, 70, basketball coach at Seton Hall University for 17 years and a member of the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame, died yesterday.

Tam Giac, SAIGON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The head of South Vietnam's pro-government Buddhist faction, the Venerable Tam Giac, 66, died early yesterday in Saigon. Buddhist officials said he died of brain cancer.

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AROUND EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Paris

Josef Albers, Galerie Melki, 55 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Dec. 8.

A classic selection of works by Josef Albers, no. 80, including paintings of the "Homage to the Square" series in which the fluid interaction of colors can achieve an almost hypnotic effect. Other works too, of course, and a collection of documents and catalogues relative to earlier exhibitions. Albers's exceptional achievement is that he can be geometrical without becoming inhuman.

Roland Baladi, Atelier/Exposition Annick Le Moine, 21, Avenue du Maine, Paris 15, to Dec. 20 (from 2 to 8 p.m.).

Roland Baladi has found a poetic potential in the arsenal of technology. Here he presents the viewer with a wall that steals one's shadow—there is a

flash of light and the shadow stays frozen to the wall as one walks away; an electronic parrot; a telephone in which one's voice is played back with a fraction of a second's delay—a thing that makes coherent speech very difficult. There are a number of other pieces, including a darkened room in which visitors can write evanescent graffiti on the wall with a thin beam of light. Baladi's games intriguingly tease our notions of time.

Doris Villalba, Espace Pierre Cardin, 1 Avenue Gabriel, Paris 8, to Nov. 30.

Villalba's work shows two-dimensional silhouettes of men and women—ones usually has the impression they are gagged—encased in a three-dimensional plastic bubble that exactly follows their profile. "Man has two skins," writes Spaniard Villalba, "one his biological skin, the other his own invention." The visual metaphor is blunt but

rather effective. In his recent work the figures are increasingly realistic. A number of collages are also on view.

Shonas d'Afrigue, Galerie Simone Badier, 15 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to Nov. 30.

This is an exhibition of work by 23 African artists. Shonas working in the workshop established by Frank McEwen when he was curator of the Rhodes National Gallery in Rhodesia. The sculpture of these artists has a stylistic unity, although the imagination of each one appears to follow an individual line. Apparently unhampered by the tyrannical realist criteria that are a curse to Western imagination, they produce eloquent, vigorously symbolic figures.

An Banhem des Eues, Galerie Delpeire, 13 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to Nov. 24.

This selection of color photos constitutes a nostalgic inventory of the charm of the facades of humble little Parisian cafés and shops, destined to perish under the aluminum tide. Nine photographers, including François Bouchart, Olivier Garros, Gene Laurens, Deldi Von Schaeven. Some surprising finds, like the harlequin house displayed in the gallery window.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Michael Tain, Peter Stevens, 25 St. Leonard's Terrace, London S.W.3, to Nov. 23.

Paintings are seldom shown to such good advantage as in this fine Regency house, where Tain's organic abstracts, nudes and English and Spanish landscapes shimmering with light find their perfect setting in an Apollo interior.

John Henderson, DM Gallery, 72 Fulham Road, London S.W.3, to Nov. 24.

Henderson is a true photographer, working in a 50-by-50-inch format from his own instamatic

snapshots of people, animals and objects in open spaces in the country or by the sea. Many of the works have an oddly Courtier-like flavor.

Josephine Olivia Harrison, Alpine Gallery, 74 South Alley, London W.1, to Nov. 24.

Divided into four sections, by spiritual and emotional rather than by subject divisions, these "Collages Diaphanes" are more complex, more sculptural and more figurative than those in her last exhibition.

Jim Dine, Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies St., London W.1/Felicity Samuel, 18 Savile Row, London W.1, to Nov. 24 and Nov. 30.

"Seven New Paintings" at Gimpel seem to me to prove that Dine's real talents lie in drawing and printmaking—a superb collection of his drawings and graphics are currently to be seen at Felicity Samuel.

Gustav Klimt, The Piccadilly Gallery, 18A Cork St., London W.1, to Nov. 24.

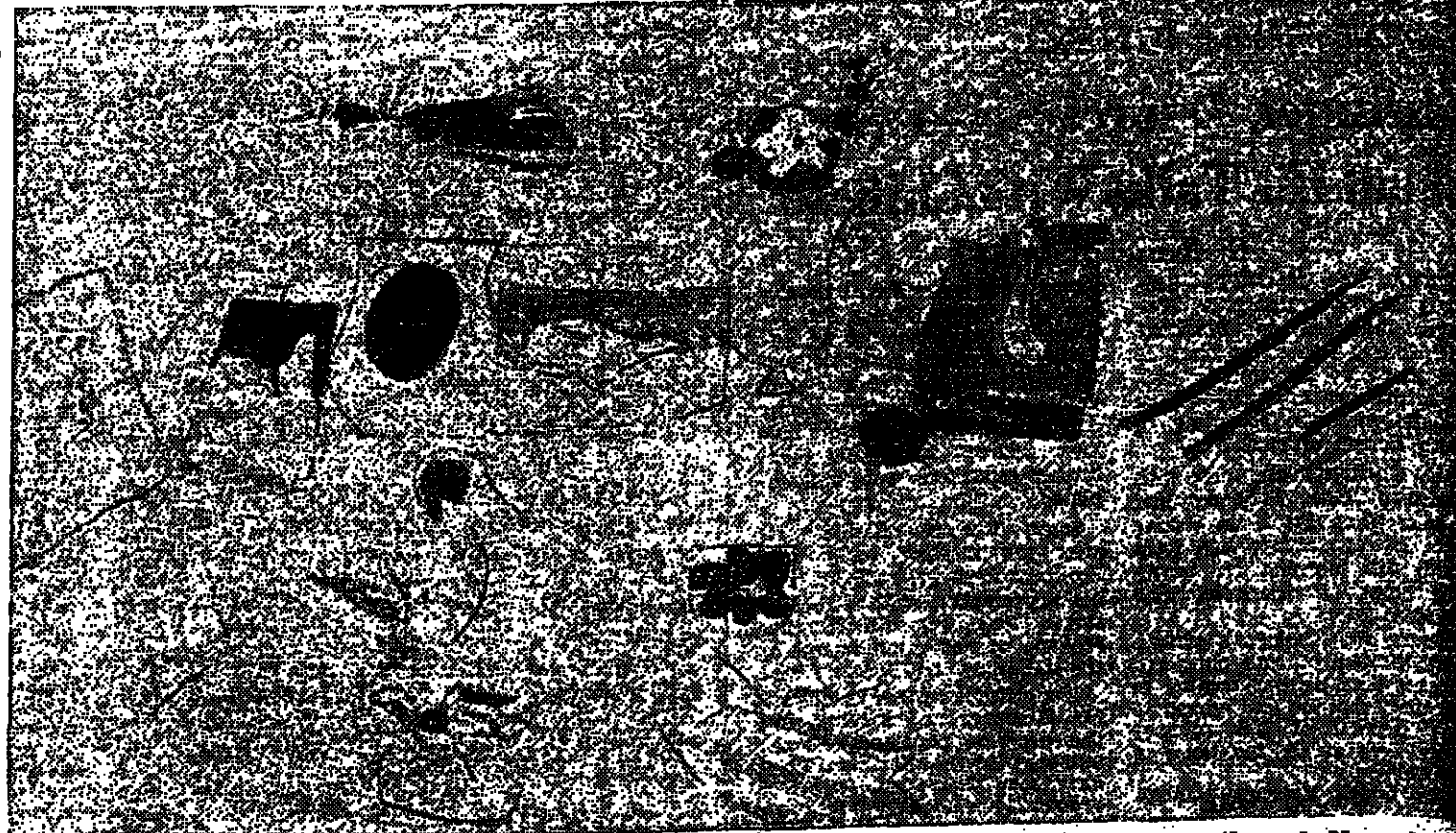
August Lederer was Klimt's chief patron: 41 of the 63 drawings in this exhibition are from the Lederer collection. Many are sketches for subsequent paintings: All show the mastery of line for which Klimt was rightly famed.

Douglas Portway, Marjorie Parr Gallery, 385 King's Road, Chelsea, London S.W.3, to Nov. 24.

Few British painters take naturally to abstraction, but those few who do are extremely adept at composition and subtle in color, none more so than Douglas Portway, who shows an admirable selection of new oils on canvas and paper. "Still Center" in gray-greens, gray-blues and gray-whites is a particularly profound work.

French Paintings of the 19th & 20th Century, Gallery Lason, 57 Jermyn St., London S.W.1, to Nov. 24.

Landscapes win hands down in this farwell acrobacy at the



"Three Birds," by Edith Schloss, from an exhibition in the Galerie Ariete in Rome, on view through November.

present gallery, which moves along Jermyn Street to larger quarters after the first of the year. Of special note are landscapes by Charles Picart-Ledoux, Willot, Lucien Tourte and Louis Cabé.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Brussels

Alain Lambilliotte and François Welcome, Cercle d'Art, 30 Avenue General de Gaulle, Brussels, to Nov. 25.

François Welcome's lithographs are imaginative and reflective. color nuances carrying the sparkle of metallic-finish pigments, wide areas of space sparsely implanted with figurative elements, pyramidal shapes, star constellations. He gives his compositions fantasy titles with tongue-in-cheek wit. He moved into lithography from engraving as he found he prefer-

red to work directly on to stone. Alain Lambilliotte etches on zinc and copper, in a more graphic, outgoing style, and likes to fill up his space with objects suggesting people's daily lives. A graceful, old-fashioned radio set sits in the center of one composition, surrounded by armchair, window, swinging curtains, hints of carpet pattern. His shapes are all limited in fact; there is never straight realism, but it emerges from study of the muted color formations.

Holmeade, Galerie Montjoie, 70 Avenue Louise, Brussels, to Nov. 26.

Holmeade, at 84, is the doyen of U.S. painters in Brussels. He still puts paint on canvas with verve. The subjects vary from a tug boat in blue water with funnel belching black smoke, to a baroque church remarkably suggested in ornate runnels and

sweeps; the style is usually abstract expressionist.

Panamarenko, Wide White Space, Le Bailly, 195 Avenue Louise, Brussels.

The Wide White Space, Annie de Decker's avant-garde gallery in Antwerp, has now opened a branch in Brussels. Panamarenko likes to experiment with flying machines, balloons, and wing propulsion in drawings and in constructions. His big machines are in Antwerp; the drawings here mostly show man as insect, launching into air as an outsize dragonfly, wings attached; each drawing has notations in this script indicating technical devices thought up by the artist. To prove it's not all just on paper, he has constructed a small model complete with wings that flap busily in response to a

battery motor hidden in the infrastructure.

Nils Obel, Gallery Alexander Munnich, 283 Avenue Louise, Brussels, to Dec. 4.

This American-owned gallery shows a non-American artist for the first time. Nils Obel, of Copenhagen, works in New York and shows mostly in America and Scandinavia. His posterized paintings of big, robust bodies flesh veined with blood-colored streaks, all nudes mostly engaged in lovemaking, broadly suggest rather than detailed; coming a strong impression of sculpture in their posture and form. His work seems in tune with other contemporary Danish paintings, his emphasis on anatomy, his penchant for strong red colors against neutral grounds.

RONA DORSON.

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IT MARKET

London House On Offensive In Europe

By Souren Melikian

NEVA (LIT)—Two sales to be held next week underline the development of Christie's on house in Geneva into a major center for the sale of art. On Nov. 20, a group of works by Fabergé will be sold; the next day, Christie's will hold its most important sale of jewelry ever.

The cuckoo egg which will be among the works by Fabergé to be sold in Geneva.



selected was the opportunity it offered for jewelry sales. British law imposes a 51 to 80 percent tax on the sale of jewelry less than 100 years old; in Geneva such sales are tax free. In June, 1968, the auction of model Nina Ljerm's jewelry gave Christie's a magnificent sendoff.

Flame Queen

With an average of two sales a year, Christie's turnover in Geneva has passed \$12 million. The figure is likely to be substantially raised next week when two famous gems are laid on the block. One is the Flame Queen, an opal found in Australia in 1914. Of unusual shape and color, it is one of the largest opals ever found. The other jewel is the square Red Cross diamond, which is canary yellow in color and weighs 205 carats. It was found in South Africa in 1918 and sold jointly by the British Red Cross and the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, to which it had been given by the London Diamond Syndicate. It made \$10 million in that era in Christie's London rooms.

Music in Milan

Bolshoi Troupe Performs Double-Barreled Program

By William Weaver

LAN, Nov. 16 (LIT)—For almost a month, La Scala, Milan's large opera-going, has been enjoying the end of distinguished guests: full troupe of the Bolshoi.

was not the company's first here. In 1964, the Bolshoi brought five opera productions to La Scala. And in 1970, the troupe of ballet came with works.

at this time, both opera and ballet were represented and local musicians seemed to surpass the excitement of the Bolshoi's previous appearances.

opera formed the major part of the Bolshoi program, with five productions: Tchaikovsky's "The Queen of Spades," Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," Borodin's "Prince Igor," Glinka's "Ruslan and Ludmila" (being heard here for the first time) and, representing the 20th century, Kolyev's "Semyon Kotko," an opera premiere.

contrary to the custom of Italian houses, the Bolshoi sets to store by sets, new designs. I did not try to furnish up things especially for this tour. La Scala, we saw just what we needed for 20 (and in the case of region 30 years. Some of the Bolshoi's critics objected to these sets and the crystallized production, but such objections miss the point.

any case, all critics agreed on the excellence of the orchestra, the remarkable chorus and the quality of many of the soloists, notably Galina Vishnevskaya (in the Tchaikovsky) and Gennady Nesterenko, who nobly

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LONDON THEATER

The Avant-Garde Wears an Old Hat

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 16 (LIT)—Peter Handke, the young Austrian playwright, seems to be backing himself down a blind alley in his second full-length play, "The Ride Across Lake Constance," which has its British premiere at the Hampstead Theatre Club.

As a writer, Mr. Handke may be among the avant-garde, but, as a philosopher, he is old hat, working his way through logical inconsistencies of language, syntactical errors and conundrums as if he were a Platonist unaware of the existence of Bertrand Russell and linguistic analysis.

The action of the play, in a stuffy drawing-room setting, deliberately thwarts expectation: Nigel Hawthorne sits hunched in a chair; Nicky Katt enters. They talk, making little apparent sense, although each tries to dominate the other. One of them may be dreaming; possibly both are dreaming the trio—Alan Howard, Faith Brook and Nicola Pegg—who arrive unexpectedly, stumbling and falling. They have to be counted down the stairs, a number a step, to make a successful entrance.

They talk or play language games. Toward the end, Gayle Hunnicutt and Jenny Agutter, dressed identically, enter, as if they have strayed into the wrong play. Their actions, at first the same, become opposite: as one of them hands out drinks, the other takes them away.

Enter Destruction

When they leave, the language of the others begins to disintegrate and their actions lack coherence until they are all hunched and silent in their chairs. A maid, with black face, enters, carrying a baby, a bundle of destruction who goes to the men and women and wrecks the room. Alan Howard rises and goes over to Faith Brook, who sits and smiles. Maybe they dreamed it all.

The play's title refers to a German legend of a horseman trying to find a boat to take him across Lake Constance on a dark winter's night. Unknown to him, the lake has frozen over. He crosses it and on the other side, the villagers congratulate him on



Peter Handke
...young Austrian.

his good fortune, for the ice is thin. The horseman, realizing the danger he has been in, drops down from shock.

In the same way, the actors wander across the thin ice of logic and language, skating over the chill terrors of existence that lie beneath them. Says Alan Howard: "It is terribly painful to be alive and alone at one and the same time."

The play is full of tiny moments of terror and panic, as the ice cracks, and the characters become momentarily aware of the fragility of their situation, the little that separates normality and madness. Paradoxically, their evasion of the deep unconscious is seen as a denial of the possibilities of life, as a turning away from self-knowledge.

But, after the dazzling ambiguities of Mr. Handke's earlier plays—the short "Offending the Audience" and his first full-length work, "Kaspar," particularly—"The Ride Across Lake Constance" disappoints. It lacks the theatrical flair of his other work, which was full of tensions created by turning dramatic conventions inside-out. "Kaspar" made a single point, and made it brilliantly; that language is a form of social conditioning.

At Hampstead, these tensions—of an author destroying theatrical methods from within—are

missing. The fault may lie with the cast that director Michael Rudman has assembled, a starry and distinguished one who, asked to act themselves, tend to do that, and do it well, but to the detriment of the play.

Thus, the identical twins can be taken as representatives of the banality of everyday life, with its stilted conventions ("Hello. How are you?"). Having the parts played by two actresses as plannorous as Miss Hunnicutt and Miss Agutter does not compound the author's paradoxes but confuses them.

Philosophically, too, Mr. Handke appears to be on thin ground. His characters are stuck in a 19th-century era of discourse, baffled by the sort of problems that worried Alexis Meinong.

Meinong it was who was concerned about such sentences as "The golden mountain does not exist." Because, if someone asks, "What does not exist?" and is told "The golden mountain," then that last statement seems to attribute existence to something, although what that something is, is another matter.

Mr. Handke's characters are similarly wrestling with exploded problems of bad syntax, unable to believe in the existence of things they cannot see, given to uttering such paradoxes as "My tenderness for you is so vehement that I want to hit you."

He does succeed in creating an unease about language and its strange daily usages ("Thank you," "Don't mention it," "What does not exist?"). But the trick of separating the forms of daily life and the conventions of drama from their context and exhibiting them on stage is beginning to wear thin. "Are you dreaming or are you speaking?" is the play's subtitle, but you need not stay for an answer.

Yale to Raise Tuition

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16 (AP)—Yale University, which has the Ivy League's second most expensive undergraduate college, will increase its tuition, room and board to \$5,350 for the 1974-75 school year, the school has announced. Harvard University charged its undergraduates \$23 more than Yale this year.

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The UN and the Mideast

While Mr. Kissinger hastens on his appointed rounds, seeking to prepare the way for the Geneva conference (as well as to invigorate the Atlantic alliance and patch up the falling peace in Vietnam with Le Duc Tho) he has encountered a wide variety of acute difficulties, from Western European uncertainties through Syria's gamesmanship with its prisoners of war, to anti-American mobs in Beirut. And always there remains one of the least clearly defined problems of the Middle East: the relationship to its turmoil of the UN.

In theory, at least, the UN should be central to the Geneva conference, as well as to any of the aspects of the Israeli-Arab disputes. For it was the UN which created Israel—in international status, at least: a unique example of nation-building in an era that has seen so many new states emerge. And the UN was very prominent in all of the diplomatic moves that preceded the 1967 war—the truces in the 1948 battles, the ending of the Sinai-Suez adventure of 1956.

But the UN was never able to surround its creation with a peaceful atmosphere and it suffered a very great blow to its prestige and power when, on the eve of the six-day war, it withdrew its troops from the contested borders on Arab insistence. Moreover, what is probably even more to the point at present, the UN has greatly changed since 1948. The isolation of Israel, whether as a result of its own acts (which certainly played a part) or of Arab pressure through giving money and withholding oil (which also clearly contributed), is reflected at Turtle

Bay as well as in the chancelleries of the world.

Thus neither Israel nor the United States has much confidence in the Security Council; little more, perhaps, than did the North Vietnamese, conditioned by the Korean war and its aftermath. Western Europe, on the other hand, seems to believe that by giving the UN an important role in Geneva it will be relieved of the responsibility of making some hard choices, while the Arab states and most of Africa, to say nothing of China, argue that counting votes in the Security Council and the General Assembly will be easier and more beneficial to them than giving the United States and the Soviet Union too much leeway in conventional diplomacy.

What the end result will be is hard to predict. Moscow and Washington have veto powers in the Security Council, and they possess a very large store of military and economic power. Also, they have been working with the parties directly involved to seek some reconciliation. The Geneva conference will be held officially under UN auspices, and the UN will be represented there. Presumably this representation will be largely formal—unless the Arabs choose to appeal from the conference to the Security Council. Secretary-General Waldheim could serve a useful purpose in smoothing down points of friction and acting as channel of communications. But for the moment it seems probable that unless Mr. Kissinger is able to prepare the way for constructive negotiations, the UN, in the present mood of its majority, may be more successful in stirring up trouble than in doing away with it.

Necessary Trade Bill

The House of Representatives has approved a trade bill that would grant President Nixon the broad negotiating authority he needs to strengthen U.S. economic relations with Western Europe, Japan and the underdeveloped countries. But the House has also defied the President—and the threat of a presidential veto—by attaching to the bill an amendment prohibiting most-favored-nation tariffs and U.S. credits to the Soviet Union unless the Russians allow free emigration of Jews and other citizens.

The White House had hoped to avoid a confrontation with Congress on that issue by having the House eliminate the entire Communist-trade section of the bill; under the circumstances, this would have been the better thing to do. Regrettably, the House instead bowed to strong pressures from a coalition of disparate forces—Jewish groups and liberals who see the amendment as a means of forcing the Soviet Union to adopt freer emigration policies; labor groups opposed to trade liberalization, which hope to use the amendment as a means of killing the entire trade bill; conservatives hostile in principle to the President's policy of détente and expanded U.S.-Soviet trade.

If the trade bill founders on the issue of U.S.-Soviet economic and political relations, serious harm could result to American interests and those of its principal trading partners and allies. A new round of multilateral trade negotiations under the agreement on tariffs and trade began in Tokyo in September. Its aim is to bring about major reductions or complete elimination of tariffs on industrial goods and to work out multilateral agreements for expanding trade, under stable market conditions, in wheat, feed grains, rice, sugar and other farm products.

The new round of trade talks will also seek to dismantle nontariff barriers to trade, such

as quotas, special taxes and other protectionist rules, which are now more of a hazard to trade than high tariffs. The trade negotiations will in addition seek to provide the underdeveloped countries with expanded access to the markets of the highly industrialized countries on an equitable basis.

Such goals are vital to the economic development and political stability of the non-Communist world. But the United States cannot contribute meaningfully to those goals unless it has negotiating authority contained in the Trade Reform Act.

It was undoubtedly a mistake to have this proposal—a long, complicated measure facing strong resistance from protectionists—further burdened by the Soviet issue. The administration made the right, if belated, decision to try to have the Communist section dropped from the bill; but the House refused, in its determination to pass the amendment setting political conditions on tariffs and credits to the Soviet Union.

The trade bill now goes to the Senate, which will take it up after the holiday recess. The Senate ought to do what the House did not—strip the Communist section from the bill, together with the amendment requiring that the President certify that the Russians are permitting free emigration as a condition for receiving benefits from the United States. That measure is discriminatory, unworkable and probably counterproductive of efforts to get the Russians to permit freer emigration.

Nevertheless, even if the Senate should follow the example of the House and pass the trade bill with the amendment in its present form, it would be a mistake for the President to veto a measure which could contribute so much toward rationalizing and expanding world trade. The issue of future U.S. credits to the Soviet Union would then have to be worked out—or fought out—separately.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Splintering the EEC

At first sight it might look as though the Middle East conflict, and the oil crisis which it has spawned, have split the Common Market countries just as effectively as the great debates over, say, agricultural policy or defense. . . . Yet one idea has emerged from the EEC conference which might not only paper over these differences but also help the Nine to a new sense of common purpose among themselves.

This is the project . . . of a joint program by the Nine for industrial and technological aid for the Arab countries in return for a stable supply of oil to Western Europe. . . . One thing is certain: unless the Nine can hammer out a common identity and a common policy, they can never operate effectively either by themselves or as partners in any wider scheme to tackle the world's problems.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 17, 1898

NEW YORK—A remarkable cast-steel gun designed by Dr. H.J. Gatling for the government was tested at Sandy Hook today. It withstood the unprecedented powder pressure of 37,000 pounds to the square inch. Officials from the Army Department and prominent artillery officers who were present are enthusiastic over the results. Some of them are quoted as declaring it will revolutionize the present methods of gun making. Moreover, its cost is very inexpensive.

Fifty Years Ago

December 17, 1923

PARIS—In an old country house at Santeny (Seine-et-Oise), the Grand Duke Nicholas, generalissimo of the Russian armies in the war, is calmly awaiting the signal for a general uprising against the present Bolshevik regime, who now control every square foot of Russian territory. And, according to current belief among the colony of Russian refugees, that call will come in the very near future, and when it does, the duke's house will be the focal point.



'I Think It Just Came and Went'

Isolation or Cooperation?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Nixon administration has made a significant change in its approach to the energy crisis. Only a few short weeks ago, it was talking in isolationist tones about the goal of "national self-sufficiency." Now, while maintaining this goal, it is asking Canada, Europe, Japan and the oil producing countries to join together in a long-range effort to assure adequate fuel supplies for all nations.

The first approach troubled other nations, for President Nixon seemed to be saying that the United States, which has only 6 percent of the world's people but consumes 30 percent of the world's energy, was going to concentrate on assuring America's own needs and let others worry about theirs. Now the talk is of a huge cooperative effort to deal with the problem on a worldwide basis.

"Let us unite," Nixon said on Nov. 7, "in committing the resources of this nation to a major new endeavor . . . we can approach the goal of Project Independence." "Let us set as our national goal, in the spirit of Apollo, with the determination of the Manhattan Project, that by the end of this decade, we will have developed the potential to meet our own energy needs without depending on any foreign energy resources."

U.S. Fuel Plan

In London the other day, however, Secretary of State Kissinger, in an effort to halt the drift toward a nationalistic scramble for the short supplies of fuel, suggested a partnership to conserve fuel in the short run and develop new sources of energy to meet the rising demands of the world in the long run.

"The United States proposes," he said, "that the nations of Europe, North America and Japan establish an energy action group of senior and prestigious individuals, with a mandate to develop within three months an initial action program for collaboration in all areas of the energy problem."

This group, he suggested, should work out programs to conserve energy through more rational utilization of existing supplies; encourage the discovery and development of new sources of energy; give producers new incentives to increase supplies; and coordinate research to develop new technologies to use energy more efficiently and provide alternatives to petroleum. The producing nations, Kissinger said, should be invited to join in this common effort.

It will be interesting to watch the reaction to this suggestion both at home and abroad. Already in the United States, there is some opposition to sharing the limited supplies of fuel with other countries that are worse off than we are.

Mideast Issue

Also, there are serious political problems abroad. Industrial Europe and Japan do not share Washington's policy toward Israel, but have supported the Arab states in the hope of assuring normal supplies of fuel from the Middle East. And these countries resent not being invited to the Geneva Middle East peace conference, for settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute seems to them the quickest way to ease the fuel crisis.

one hand and Europe and Japan on the other.

Kissinger is not asking the Japanese and the European allies to adopt Washington's policies in the Middle East. He is merely asking that they give the Geneva peace conference a chance to succeed and meanwhile work together on a durable solution.

"The only long-term solution," he said in London, "is a massive effort to provide producers an incentive to increase their supply, to encourage consumers to use existing supplies more rationally, and to develop alternate energy sources."

"This is a challenge which the United States could solve alone with great difficulty and that Europe cannot solve in isolation at all. We strongly prefer and Europe requires a common enterprise."

Advantages

The practical advantages of this for other nations are fairly obvious. The United States has great experience in the field of atomic energy, which will be vital in the future as the increasing demands of a growing world population drain away the known petroleum reserves.

In addition, the United States has done some preliminary research in solar energy, and thermal energy, and it has half of the world's known coal reserves, vast resources of untapped natural gas, in addition to the technical skills and techniques for organizing complicated problems like the production of atomic weapons and the exploration of outer space.

The political advantages are also important. The relationships among the advanced nations are now at a critical point, with Japan soon to become the second industrial nation in the world, Britain coming in Europe, China coming out of isolation, and the United States trying to work out new understandings with both Moscow and Peking while adjusting its policies to the emerging but not yet unified Europe.

The latest Middle East war and the ensuing oil shortage has put acute strains on this shifting world political alignment. The Europeans have been complaining that the United States did not consult them during the Middle East crisis and Kissinger has been complaining that the Europeans have not been consulting with the United States on decisions affecting U.S. interests.

What the Kissinger speech did was to switch the emphasis from Operation Independence to Operation Interdependence and bring the question of consultation out of the level of political abstractions down to the practical level of a common effort to solve an urgent problem. This could be compared to the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe after the last world war, but it has its dangers. For if it is rejected, the United States, in its present mood, would probably accept the rebuff and strike out on its own.

A nice, unpretentious man from Grand Rapids, Mich., gets a pointed with executive power and prestige—suddenly there are servants to carry his umbrella.

Here we go again. A nice, unpretentious man from Grand Rapids, Mich., gets a pointed with executive power and prestige—suddenly there are servants to carry his umbrella.

Don't look now, but we've got an "imperial vice-presidency." It may all be a lot of waste spit, but it is in a global context.

The point is not just that we do not pay Secret Service agents to serve politicians as butlers and footmen. The point is the symbolism of such fawning. Appearance matters, and the last thing we need today—or ever—is yet another politician adopting habits inconsistent with the elusive republican virtues of simplicity and humility.

Thoughts Intrude

These thoughts intrude while considering Mr. Nixon's "private" financial affairs.

For months, Mr. Nixon bitterly resisted "full disclosure" because he thought he should enjoy the ordinary citizen's right to keep his "private" affairs private.

For a number of reasons, this always was absurd.

First, he has spent a long career

In NATO Disharmony The Root of the Matter

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—NATO has always been hampered by flabby consultation procedures, above all when problems affecting the allies arise outside the North Atlantic treaty area. The worst instance was the 1956 Suez war when the United States joined Russia to oppose a British-French-Israeli attack on Egypt.

There is a long list of external crises that impinged directly upon the NATO partners: Quemoy and Matsu, Cuba, Vietnam, the Congo, Cyprus, Portuguese Africa; again and again the Middle East.

It has long been obvious that the alliance would act with relative effectiveness to oppose assault upon Western Europe but it has been equally obvious that it would react with minimum unity on questions not geographically related to NATO defense.

Cuba was the sole notable exception. Although French President De Gaulle stood firmly behind the United States there, that confrontation spurred him to disengage from the alliance's military system. He didn't want being precipitated into wars not of his own choice.

De Gaulle's Idea

There has been only one serious effort to face this problem—stimulated by De Gaulle. On Sept. 17, 1968, he wrote President Eisenhower, attaching a memorandum whose duplicate was sent to British Prime Minister Macmillan, suggesting that an organization be formed among the three major allied powers, America, Britain and France. This would coordinate their global policy, including the use of nuclear weapons.

Eisenhower replied Oct. 21, 1968, stressing the need to consider the viewpoints of all the allies, not just the Big Three. There the matter died. History refers to this as De Gaulle's request for a NATO directive although the general never used that word.

De Gaulle's formulation derived from the 1956 Taiwan crisis which could have led to U.S. military involvement but which erupted far from the North Atlantic region. Eisenhower's reply was inadequate; and, unfortunately, the whole issue was not examined.

It is the same issue that still hampers NATO today and which caused such a rumormongering policy contrasting to America's, during the Yom Kippur war, and when Washington alerted all its armed forces without advising NATO.

The complaint heard on this side of the Atlantic about Nixon

and Kissinger was the same as that one used to hear about Eisenhower and De Gaulle: "The United States consults its allies so long as this procedure doesn't affect U.S. interests." And the reply, iterated by Kissinger, was also much the same (once mutual recommitment had subsided): "We must do something about improving consultative machinery."

Some allied leaders were wise enough to acknowledge the truth of De Gaulle's 1968 diagnosis even if they didn't accept his prescription. The late Paul-Henri Spaak, NATO's secretary-general, contemplated the idea of an alliance "security council" with three permanent members and a few rotating seats to represent the smaller partners.

This would have created a continuing mechanism for consultation on all matters anywhere (not just within the alliance's perimeters). Had action been taken 15 years ago, the system might have evolved by now to such a degree of efficiency that the NATO crisis stemming from the October Middle East war and the resulting oil boycott might have been avoided or at least spared the need for ad hoc solutions such as that suggested by Kissinger last week.

Shrinking World

Moreover, by habituating itself to such a system, the alliance would have been drawn together to act as an effective force in regions where international free-wheeling is still encouraged precisely because they lack a stabilizing balance such as that produced in Europe by NATO's own success. It is useful that Kissinger has reaffirmed America's commitment to indivisible defense yet nobody is formally committed yet to the machinery for relating this to today's shrinking world.

A valid consultative mechanism would long ago have shown both Europe and the United States that the ex-colonial powers of the former were particularly sensitive to problems arising when the latter acted unilaterally in their erstwhile spheres. It would have shown that Europe needs Arab oil far more than the United States and certainly has a right to play a role in determining the Middle East's fate, even though it has watered this claim by failing to unite politically.

The alliance is still paying for this lacuna. This is why the whole Western world is in a condition of recession which may get far worse, and faces its most dangerous situation since 1945.

Operation 'I'm Not a Crook'

By George F. Will

LABORING to "rise"—if that is the word—private citizens to public official. Along with the 75 servants, 21 maintenance workers, five 707s, 11 jetliners, 15 helicopters, and other perks of office comes a certain diminution of the right to operate privately.

Second, because he loaded the White House with assorted miscreants, there has been good reason to suspect him, as we would not suspect the average private citizen, of being casual about propriety.

Third, he is notably selective about when and how he wants to be treated like an ordinary citizen. Private citizens do not get deductions for their "private" papers. And when private citizens have tax problems to resolve, they usually resolve them in court. They do not send them to a congressional committee.

Finally, and most important, there is nothing very "private" about the enterprise Mr. Nixon showed in bringing in past wagers while in office. The loophole Mr. Nixon, scrambled to exploit before it was repealed—the one allowing him a tax deduction of \$576,000 for giving his vice-presidential papers to the government—permitted a public official to take a whopping deduction on papers generated in the performance of public duties, the public had paid him to perform.

A Tidy Sum

And about that extra \$89,000 Mr. Nixon pocketed as income. It was "left over" from the \$56,000 "expense" money he received each year of his first term for "defraying expenses relating to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties." It costs the American people a tidy sum to fly Tricla around in government aircraft, and to enable Ron Ziegler to go by military helicopter from San Clemente to a party in Hollywood.

Mr. Will is Washington editor of National Review.

wood, but nimble bookkeeping enables Mr. Nixon to pocket \$89,000 because it is not needed to defray the costs of his White House.

All this is unseemly, but legal, which is an encouraging departure from "White House practice."

The "full disclosure" has slain some rumors (e.g., about a secret Nixon portfolio) that probably were not widely noticed outside Washington. But the silver bullets Mr. Nixon slew the rumors with are facts which most taxpayers understand and disapprove.

It is now a certified fact that Mr. Nixon has prospered by exploiting loopholes large enough to drive that \$500,000 presidential limousine through. Indeed, only presidents or vice-presidents can drive through them.

The financial disclosure teaches what everything called "Watergate" teaches. Mr. Nixon believes that everything not explicitly forbidden by law is permissible. Indeed, the silence of the laws is an incitement to him.

Spot a Loophole

Although he can spot a loophole at 100 paces, a battalion of Indian scouts could not teach him to find the yawning gap between behavior which is merely legal and that which is proper for leaders.

It is a measure of the man and his men that the White House is proud of the documents disclosed. It is a measure of the quality of public life in Mr. Nixon's Washington that the documents can pass for good news.

"Operation Candor" has been transmogrified into "Operation 'I'm Not a Crook.'" Never has a President measured himself by a less demanding standard, but it frustrates those who say Mr. Nixon has no standards.

Mr. Will is Washington editor of National Review.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

A Bidding for U.K. Concern

Food Ltd. says an offer has been made by RCA Corp. Terms are 200 pence per ordinary share. The stated offer value is 100 pence. RCA's principal activity is the production and processing of edible oils and whole distribution of groceries and provisions. Assets as of April 30 were £1.85 million. In year ended March 31, the firm earned pre-tax profit of £238,000 on turnover of £260.37 million. Directors say they and "certain other substantial shareholders" will accept or seek acceptance of the offer for about 50 percent of the outstanding shares.

London to Review Ban on Zinc Buying

The London Metal Exchange (LME), which today introduced a ban on new buying of zinc spot and nearby deliveries, says it will review the measure before its planned expiration on Dec. 31. The measure was taken in the form of an instruction to LME trading members not to accept or purchase orders for zinc deliveries after the end of the year. However, the measure does not extend to purchases for covering positions in the period. An LME spokesman says the action was decided upon because of a shortage of zinc supply which caused metal prices to rise to a record trade earlier this week of \$145 a metric ton and a record close of \$138.

'Safety' Cigarette Taken Off Market

Makers of a new "safety" cigarette have announced they are withdrawing them from the U.K. market. Courtlaide Ltd. gave assurance to Sir Keith Joseph, the social service secretary in the British government, that its test marketing of the half-tobacco, half-wood-celulose cigarette would be limited to 21 days only in the Coventry area. Sir Keith criticized introduction of the cigarette because safety tests had not been completed. He said it was "incomprehensible" that the product had been marketed without clearance by a government committee set up to examine the safety of tobacco substitutes.

Nissan Motor Raises Prices by 6.5%

Nissan Motor Co. has raised domestic prices on all its cars and trucks by an average 6.5 percent. The company says the increases are due to higher labor and materials costs and that the firm might be forced to boost prices again if production costs rise drastically. Three other Japanese automobile makers have announced similar price hikes. The price increase by Nissan, which has more than 30 percent of the domestic car market, is expected to influence other automobile makers, including Toyota Motor Co., Japan's biggest producer.

To Reorganize the Industry

Bonn Plans Purchase of Major Oil Firm

Germany's national oil industry, the ministry said, Bonn already holds a 40 percent interest in Veba AG, a power and oil group. Together with Gelsenberg, Bonn will in future hold an interest in German oil companies with total refining capacity of 24 million tons annually, the Finance Ministry noted. As the government, through Veba and Gelsenberg, will also be able to control the country's largest oil distributor, Aral AG, it can effectively seek coordination of the companies involved, the ministry added.

The ministry stressed that coordination should be speedy in view of the Middle East crisis and its repercussions on the oil market. The planned coordination of oil interests also opens the road to successful negotiations with Iran and other oil producing countries to secure German oil resources, the Finance Ministry stated.

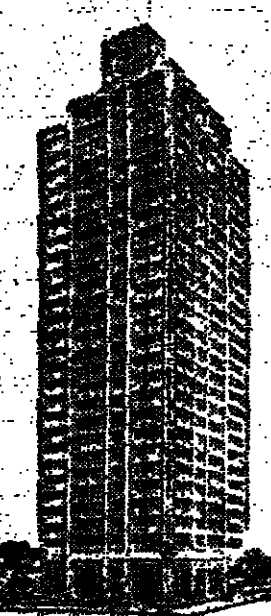
State Control of Multinationals Reported Favored by UN Unit

GENEVA, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—A United Nations panel on multinational companies tends to believe coordinated government action is necessary to control the giants, its chairman said today. L.K. Jha of India told a press conference that a mere "code of good conduct" is not enough to govern the effects of the world-wide corporations on the economies and politics of nations, particularly developing countries.

He said that "there will be deficits in current balances" but that they will "not be such as to call for corrective balance-of-payments measures" or to "cause an outflow of reserves". The committee members "warned against" taking such steps, noting that they "would lead to problems". A nation that runs a deficit in its overall balance can either spend its reserves, or take steps to attract imports—through special taxes on imports or through manipulation of credit and tax policies aimed at reducing domestic demand—or else can simply let the value of its currency deteriorate on the foreign exchange market until such point that imports become exceedingly expensive or the prices of its own goods become so attractive on world markets that a balance between imports and exports is achieved.

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Big Nations Set to Avoid

A Trade War Will Avoid Competition After Oil Price Rises

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 16 (HTT).—The major industrialized nations have agreed not to become involved in "beggar-thy-neighbor" policies to negotiate the impact that increased crude oil prices will have on their trade balances, it was reported here today.

Estimates worked out by the permanent staff of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) add an extra \$15 billion to next year's import bills of the 24 nations in the OECD as a result of the unilateral price increases already announced by the producer countries.

Some two-thirds of this increase is expected to be shared among the five largest OECD states. The oil bill for the United States and Japan is expected to increase \$2.75 billion each. West Germany's increase is put at \$1.75 billion, France's at \$1.5 billion and Britain's at \$1.25 billion.

Increases of this magnitude threaten to throw the trade accounts of these nations into deficit (or, in the case of Britain and the United States, into more serious red) and risk setting off either competition for ways to offset the deficits or automatic corrective measures via the floating exchange rates that smack of the competitive "beggar-thy-neighbor" devaluations that marked the 1930 depression years.

According to Sir Douglas Allen, permanent secretary of the British Treasury and chairman of a two-day meeting of the OECD's economic policy committee which ended today, the member nations have "agreed not to try to get into competition to restore current-account (mostly trade) balances."

He said that "there will be deficits in current balances" but that they will "not be such as to call for corrective balance-of-payments measures" or to "cause an outflow of reserves".

The committee members "warned against" taking such steps, noting that they "would lead to problems". A nation that runs a deficit in its overall balance can either spend its reserves, or take steps to attract imports—through special taxes on imports or through manipulation of credit and tax policies aimed at reducing domestic demand—or else can simply let the value of its currency deteriorate on the foreign exchange market until such point that imports become exceedingly expensive or the prices of its own goods become so attractive on world markets that a balance between imports and exports is achieved.

However, the current account, of which the trade balance is the most important component, is only one part of a nation's overall payments situation. Another significant element in measuring how much a nation spends abroad against how much it earns is long and short-term capital flows.

And, remarked one high OECD official, while the Arabs have a monopoly on oil "we have a monopoly on where they can place their money."

Essentially, the major states importing Arab oil are the ones which will be selling the Arabs the goods with which to develop their own countries or which will be offering the Arabs attractive investment opportunities for the surplus of revenues. In either case, the OECD sees an inevitable reflow of oil revenues to its member states—which are the most highly industrialized countries outside the Communist bloc.

According to OECD officials, most of the funds available for investment are expected to be funneled through the Eurodollar market. And Sir Douglas noted that "a number of countries are contemplating helping the Arabs to invest their money and are assuring good management advice through the normal channels."

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The late or closing interbank rate for the dollar here

	Nov. 16, 1973	Today	Prev.	Ch.
ster. (10 per cent)	2.3841	2.3883	—	-.42
Belg. fr. (10)	36.96	36.825	—	-.14
Den. kr. (10)	16.48	16.48	—	0
French fr. (100)	6.5596	6.5596	—	0
German mark (100)	2.456	2.456	—	0
Italian lira (1,000)	203.6	203.6	—	0
Japanese yen (100)	360.7	360.7	—	0
Netherlands guilder (100)	3.7603	3.7603	—	0
Portuguese escudo (100)	200.48	200.48	—	0
Spanish peseta (100)	166.64	166.64	—	0
Swiss franc (100)	2.0535	2.0535	—	0
U.S. dollar (100)	1.0000	1.0000	—	0

Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

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Output Rises 0.6 Percent In October

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—New figures on U.S. industrial production indicate the nation's economy is continuing to expand at a rapid pace, a development that could pose problems for government economic planners.

The administration's industrial production index for October showed that output increased by six-tenths of 1 percent during the month, which is about the same rate of growth that has prevailed during the last 12 months of economic boom.

The Federal Reserve Board, which released the index yesterday, said the largest gains were in production of consumer goods and business equipment.

One Treasury Department economist said the growth could be regarded as uncomfortably large, especially since the administration has been predicting slower economic growth after months of rapid advance.

But the October increase was actually larger than the 0.5 percent growth in September. The overall index stood at 173.8 of the 1967 average and 7.2 percent above a year ago.

The Treasury economist noted that increased output was general throughout the economy, in durable goods as well as non-durable goods.

Combined with other recent statistics showing a large drop in unemployment and a renewal of the upward pressure on interest rates, the production index may indicate that present measures designed to slow the economy are not working sufficiently, he said.

The Fed revised downward the September production index, which originally was reported seven-tenths of 1 percent above a month earlier.

Among the leading industries in the increased output in October were auto assemblies, up 3.4 percent to an annual rate of 9.4 million units, and business equipment, up 1.6 percent.

Household goods and non-durable consumer goods also advanced and output of appliances, television sets and furniture was maintained at the high levels of previous months, the board reported.

Credit Tighter During Week

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Credit conditions in the nation's banking system tightened during the week ended Wednesday, data released by the Federal Reserve showed yesterday.

Banks stepped up their borrowing from Federal Reserve banks, and such loans averaged \$1.4 billion for the banking week, up from \$1 billion a week earlier.

Net borrowed reserves of the banking system also climbed, averaging \$1.4 billion in the week ended Wednesday, or well above the preceding week's \$875 million.

Furthermore, total reserves of the banking system declined. For the week to Wednesday, they averaged \$34.5 billion, down from \$34.6 billion a week earlier.

As a result, total reserves showed an 8 percent annual growth rate during the last month—a yearly growth well below the 9.6 percent rate for reserves last summer.

While there were these signs of tightening for the reserve aggregates, interest rates climbed during the banking week.

The federal funds rate advanced 32 basis points to 10.03 percent—its highest level in a month.

The rate on 90-day commercial paper placed by dealers—a key rate on which several major banks base their lending rates on commercial loans—moved up 25 basis points to 9.03 percent.

Basic Payments Surplus Of \$1 Billion Is Predicted

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—The U.S. basic balance of payments on current and long-term capital account is expected to show more than a \$1-billion surplus for the third quarter of this year, according to government and private analysts.

This would be the biggest quarterly surplus recorded by the United States since the Commerce Department began collecting data on the current basis in 1960.

The basic balance—the most stable measure of U.S. external payments strength, since it leaves out volatile short-term capital flows—recorded a massive deficit of \$2.843 billion last year. In the first half of this year it was running at an annual deficit rate of almost \$4 billion.

The analysts expect the basic balance to show a surplus when the figures are published in the middle of next month primarily because of the substantial trade turnaround. In the third quarter of this year the trade surplus was \$800 million—a positive swing of \$1 billion from the second quarter.

Should the third-quarter trend continue through the fourth quarter, the 1973 basic balance could show a very modest deficit by the standards of recent years—amounting to only a few hundred million dollars, the analysts argued.

Prior to the Middle East oil embargo, the administration's in-house projections for 1974 were for a "modest" surplus in the basic balance.

Now government experts are not so sure. "I would prefer to say at this stage that it would be reasonable to assume we will be at least near balance next year," one official commented.

Profit Growth Drops Sharply For Companies in 3d Quarter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—American corporations reported sharply slower growth in profits in the third quarter of the year, led by declines in auto industry earnings, the government reported today.

Before-tax corporate profits rose only \$500 million in the

third quarter to \$129.4 billion at an annual rate, while after-tax profits actually declined fractionally to \$71.5 billion from \$71.6 billion in the second quarter, the first decrease since the last quarter of 1970.

A Commerce Department economist said the decline in profit performance is evidence of a business slowdown after the sharp growth period earlier this year.

A major factor in slow profit growth was a decline in earnings in the auto industry, resulting in large part from the strike at Chrysler Corp. plants during the period. But earnings of other durable goods producers also were down.

The increase of \$500 million in before-tax profits in the July through September period compares with increases of \$9.3 billion in the second quarter and \$13.5 billion in the first quarter.

Wage Growth Slows

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Personal income rose \$9.2 billion in October to a seasonally-adjusted rate of \$1,607.7 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

This was down from an increase of \$11.2 billion in personal income in September.

Private wage and salary disbursements rose \$4.1 billion in October to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$112.3 billion. This followed an increase of \$6.3 billion in September.

The department said the slowdown occurred in all major groups, with payrolls in commodity-producing industries up \$2.3 billion to \$280.1 billion. This followed a gain of \$3 billion in September.

Service industry payrolls grew by \$800 million to \$133.4 billion, down from an increase of \$1.7 billion in September.

Government payrolls, however, grew by \$2.3 billion to \$149.2 billion, an improvement over the \$800 million gain in September.

Rolls-Royce Stock Said Worth More

LONDON, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Shareholders in the failed Rolls-Royce company may find their shares—once thought to be valueless—worth more than 40 pence apiece.

This is the indication today from the latest set of figures reported by the receiver, Rupert Nicholson, and the joint liquidators. It is 10 pence better than previous highest hopes.

The figures, updated to Oct. 6, show the final liquidation of the financial tangle will be at least £100 million better than was feared at the time of the crash.

Euro Is Worth...

Nov. 16, 1973

The Euro, the currency cocktail of the nine EEC member states, is made up of 22.9 percent Deutsche marks, 22.9 percent French francs, 14.4 percent pounds sterling, 9.9 percent lire, 10.1 percent guilders, 9.5 percent Belgian francs, 2.1 percent krona, 1 percent Luxembourg franc and 1 percent Irish pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM	1.1943	Belgian F	47.4489
French F	5.22639	Krona	7.32728
Irish £	0.51728	Lux F	6.51728
Lire	761.2853	Luc. F	47.4489
Guilders	3.7427	U.S. \$	1.2242

Stocks Soar On Hopes of Oil Supplies

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Hints from the White House that Arab nations might ease their cutback of oil to Western Europe and the United States sent stock prices sharply higher on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Arab oil sources dismissed the White House prediction as unlikely, but it came too late to have much impact on the stock market.

In impromptu remarks made during the signing into law of the Alaska pipeline bill, President Nixon said the possibility of a resumed flow of Arab oil was pegged to the diplomatic moves made in the Middle East recently by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Also, Vice President-designate Gerald Ford told a congressional committee he had been told that one or more of the Arab oil producing nations have voluntarily released some supplies to the United States.

However, a top Arab oil consultant in Beirut said that he very much discounted this hopeful note from Mr. Nixon.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had been hammered down hard the past week on energy fears, scored a gain of 16.78 to 881.33, while other key market indicators also skipped ahead. Advances topped declines by a 9-to-5 margin.

Turnover was 22.51 million shares, compared with 24.53 million yesterday.

The day's volume leaders up a point or more included Chrysler, ahead 1 1/2 to 20 1/4, General Motors 2 to 27 3/8, Monsanto 3 1/2 to 59 1/4 and Westinghouse 1 to 34 1/4.

National Semiconductor rose 1 to 71 3/4. It introduced a second pocket calculator to retail at less than \$40.

Also strong were IBM, up 4 1/2 to 884 1/2, Eastman Kodak 2 1/8 to 156 3/8, Procter & Gamble 2 1/8 to 103 1/4, Allied Chemicals 2 to 45 5/8, Polaroid 3 3/8 to 94 1/8, Continental Oil 1 7/8 to 49 3/8 and Exxon 1 7/8 to 98 5/8.

Burroughs gained 1 1/2 to 241 3/4, Texas Instruments 1 3/4 to 115 7/8, Dow Chemical 1 3/4 to 57 1/4, Deere 2 to 54 1/4, and Mobil Oil 3 3/8 to 56 1/2.

Kerr-McGee fell 7/8 to 87 1/8, Jim Walter 1 1/8 to 17 7/8, and Superior Oil 2 to 32.

Getty Oil dropped 5 3/4 to 157 1/2. It denied a report that its Delaware refinery will be drastically cut back within two weeks, but said cutbacks may be necessary in January.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.53 at 100.64.

German Prices Up 0.6%

WIENBADEN, West Germany, Nov. 16 (AP)—The German wholesale price index rose about 0.6 percent, to 125.5 (based on 1962 equals 100), in October and was up 7.5 percent from October 1972, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

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Mutual Funds

Table with columns: Fund Name, Assets, and various performance metrics. Includes sections for New York (AP), International, and Domestic funds.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, and Volume. Includes sections for Stocks, Bonds, and Commodities.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table with columns: Commodity Name, Price, and Date. Includes sections for Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and other agricultural products.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table with columns: Fund Name, Assets, and various performance metrics. Includes sections for International, Domestic, and Special Funds.

Toronto Stocks

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, and Volume. Includes sections for Toronto Stocks, International, and Special Funds.

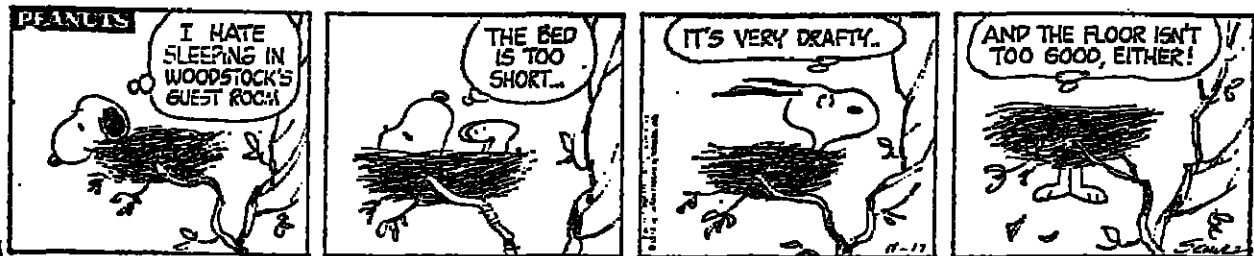
U.S. Officials Set Parley on Failure of Calif. Banks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP) — U.S. officials set a parley on the failure of California banks, with the Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.) attempting to liquidate the San Diego bank.

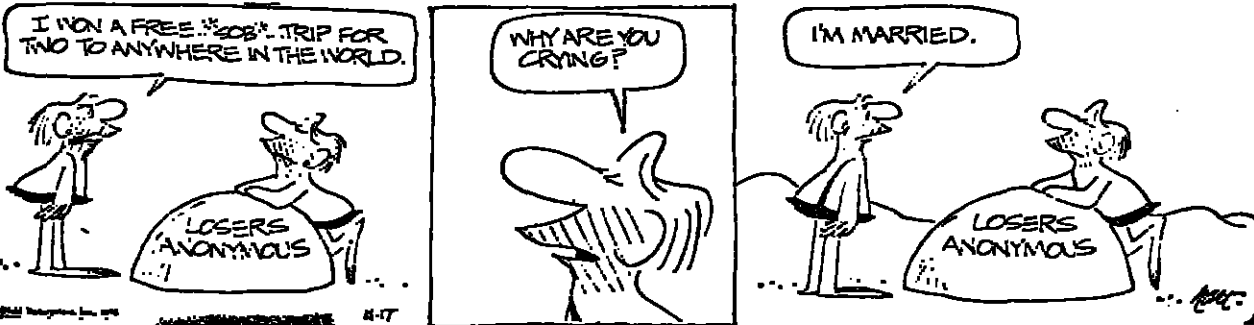
American Stock Exchange Trading

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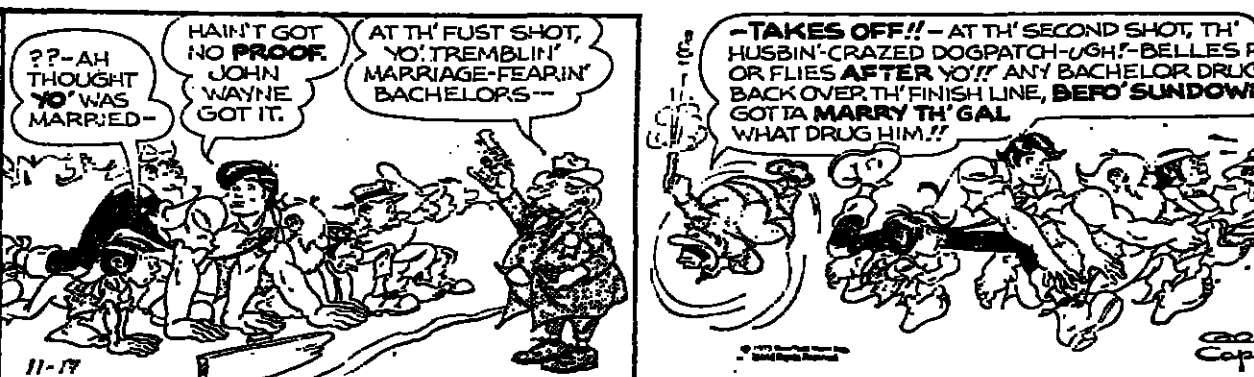
PEANUTS



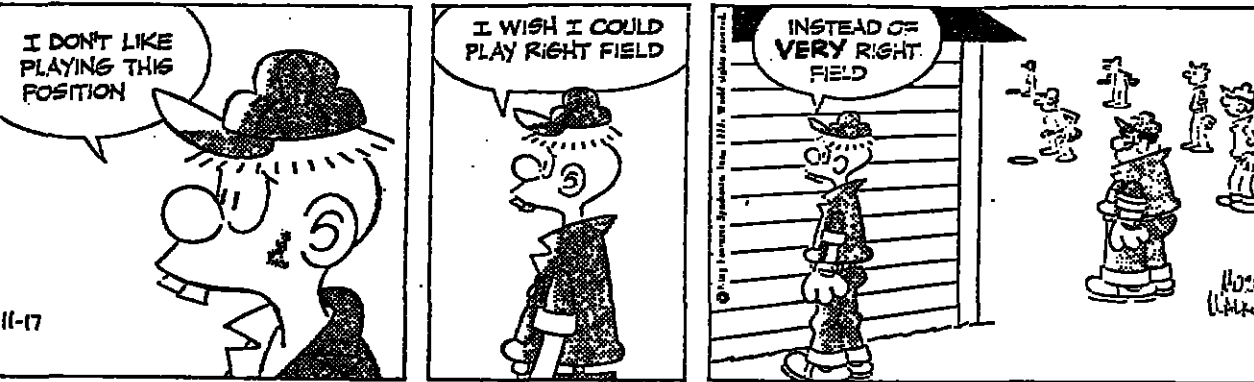
B.C.



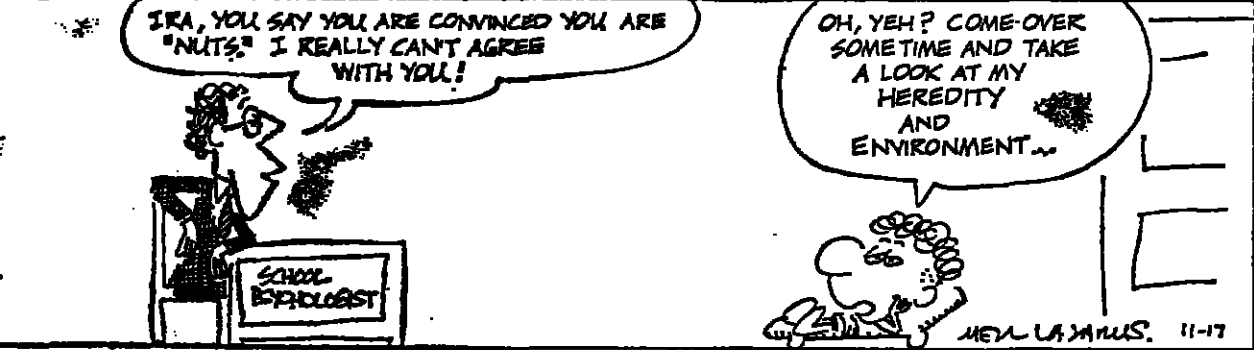
L.I.L. ABNER



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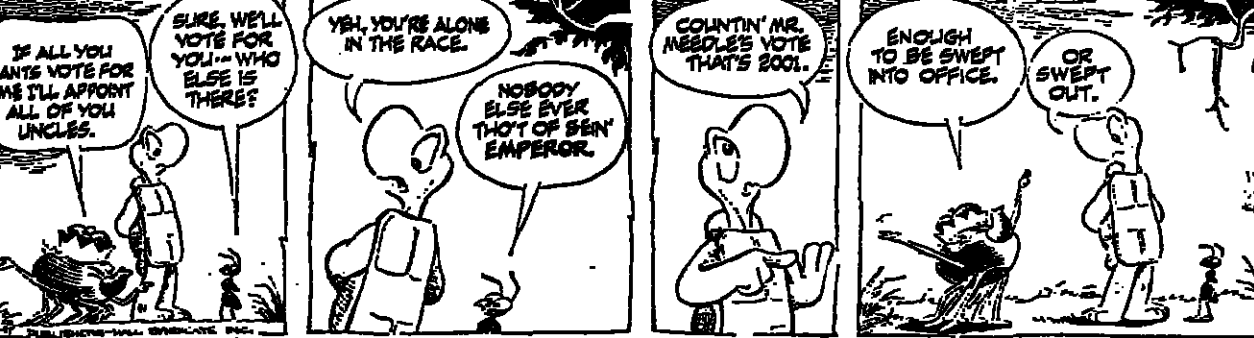
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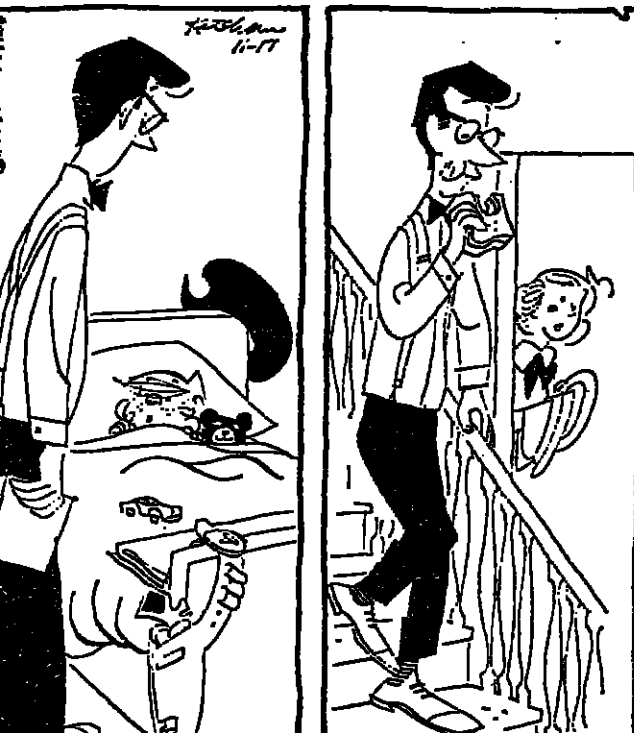
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE

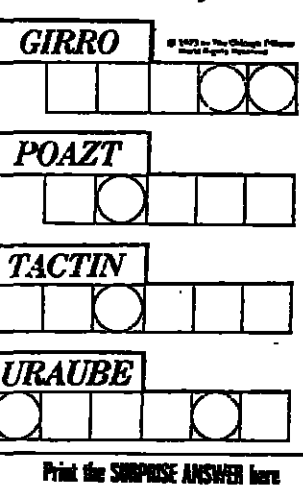


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



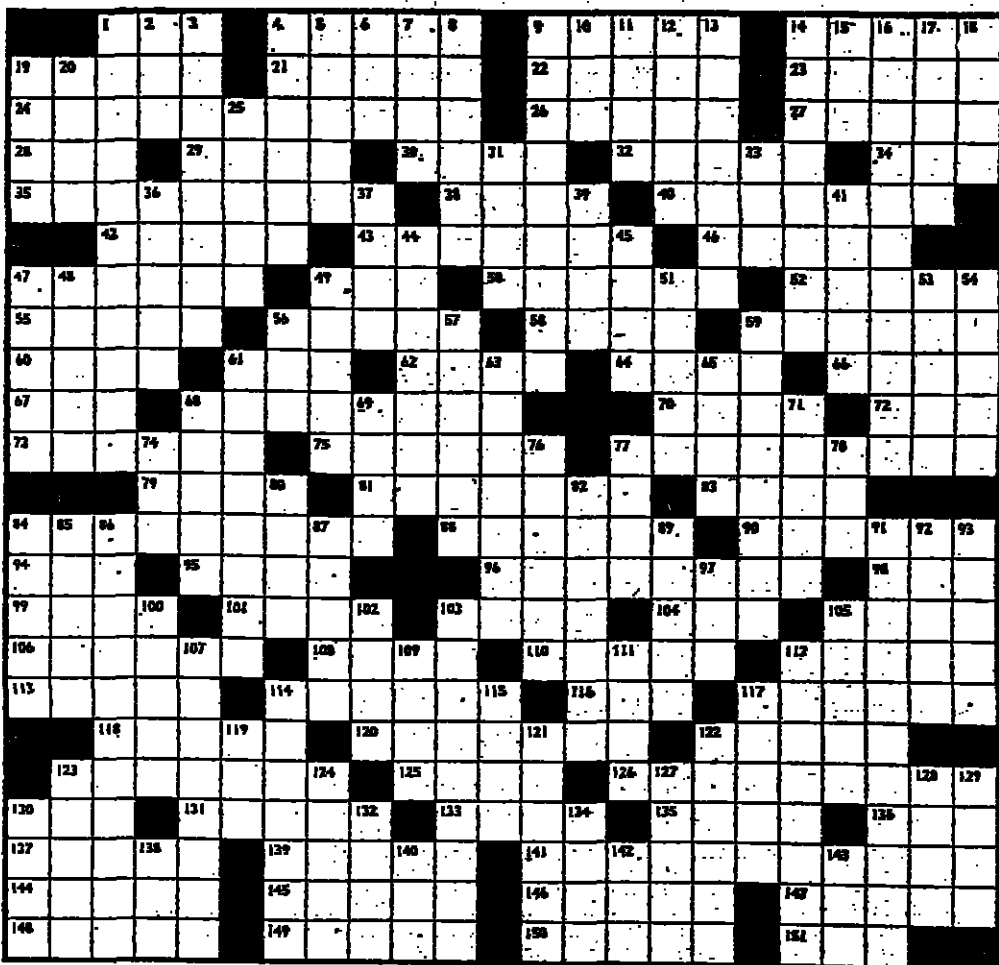
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: GAILY FRIAR PENCIL CORNER

Answer: How a breadwinner is not get to spend his time--LOAFING

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

TO THE MIDDLE—By Eugene T. Maloof



DOWN
1. Rite, here, or
2. Jannings
3. Oceanic Abbr.
4. Land a hay-
5. Head: Fr.
6. Variety
7. Certain
8. Broadway show
9. Title
10. Shiloh
11. Plaza de toros
12. Garb
13. Dissonance
14. More pleasant
15. To it
16. Treacherous child
17. Nerd's stand
18. Seasoning
19. Swards
20. Person
21. Casual
22. Change
23. Burrows
24. Proprietor
25. Kind of watch
26. Bachelor
27. Slips
28. Chicken product
29. Part of R.F.
30. Insect stage
31. Resolute
32. Fiasco, e.g.
33. Gaseous element
34. Slavic village
35. Carrot for one
36. Carrot
37. Shank
38. City in India
39. Pensive look
40. Emergent name
41. Bird life
42. Large fish
43. Name of inflation
44. Tuna
45. Good odds
46. Side dish
47. "Little" man
48. Who's there?
49. East: Cor.
50. Like some riles
51. Nag
52. Of a whitish element
53. In reverse
54. Bird life
55. Name of inflation
56. Buckeye or
57. Zetter on a key
58. Bureaucracy
59. Make a slip
60. Geriatric
61. Tarsus

BOOKS

THE PROVINCIALS
A Personal History of Jews in the South
By Eli N. Evans. Atheneum. 368 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Lillian Hellman

LIBERALISM, fair of face, good heart, good manners, the most civilized of mores, the table of the mind is too often a bloody mess. No sooner have you come to one conclusion, than you come to two on the opposite side; no sooner do you put the three together in a reasoned fashion, than you start back to deny them all.

If, as a minor example, in Eli Evans' "The Provincials," the author finds that Southern Jews took very little part in the civil rights movement, he excuses them on the ground of their fear of anti-Semitism. O.K. But then he must report, in truth, that Northern Jewish youngsters poured into the South and were seldom attacked as Jews but as intruders and nigger-lovers. That can, in part, be offset by the pleasant news that many of the Northerners found Southern Jewish girls more attractive and stayed on to marry. (Not so brave, the ladies, but nice to the touch.) And so we go: almost everything, good, bad, nothing, can be balanced off, but not always, to my eyes, in a satisfactory manner.

We read that Southern storekeepers—Mr. Evans' father was one of them—early on opened their stores to Negroes and even allowed them to try to obtain before investing. Well, I also spring from Southern storekeepers, and maybe Mr. Evans' family had noble reasons for allowing such favors to Negroes, but mine did it to make money, nothing else, and so did all their friends and brother-merchants. True, Mr. Evans is right when he finds a warm affinity between Southern Jews and black people, but the name of that is minority. A common fear of the piney-wood red-neck should not be fancied up with talk of a common bond in the Old Testament.

I think Mr. Evans gave himself an early handicap in the subtitle of the book: "A Personal History of Jews in the South." Doesn't personal history have to mean a history of one's self? Can one use the term to include the history of a large number of people you have never met in large areas you have never seen? More important, it is doubtful that there ever was a "South" even during the artificial confederation of states to fight the Civil War. The divisions of America—North, South, East, West—have long been blurred. We have moved too much, intermarried with too many other split levels, cars and freezers to leave behind anything more than pockets of the past. And those are, necessarily, geographical. Southern California could live with less ease in Northern California than Ronald Reagan could play the Brando role in a remake of "Last Tango in Paris," and that idea is not for sale.

But the states of the South, perhaps even more than those of the Midwest or Northeast coast, never had much in common except their dependence on cheap black labor. One can still find a connection between Philadelphia and Boston, but there has never been a connection between Durham, N. C., Evans' home town, and Mobile, Ala., and none from Mobile to Memphis, Tenn. True, the climate is milder all along the Southern way, but the tone of life is easier and the natives do not growl so much, but those are not the grounds for large theories, and Mr. Evans admits it: "Perhaps there is no South any more, other than the one geographical and historical South, but psychologically it is a region of such complexity that sweeping generalizations about it are foolhardy and naive."

But that comes on Page 311, almost when the book is finished, and forces us to ask the author why, if he thinks there is no South, does he think there is such a thing as Southern Jews? Jews are as unlike as most other people, only, as somebody else said, more so. Mr. Evans speaks many times of the difference between the early settlers, German and Spanish, and the Eastern Jews who arrived much later. He, because he comes from them, prefers the Eastern Jew. I, who come from a straight German stock, also prefer the Easterners, but preference aside, I find no solid liberal strain in the Southern Jew. East or German or in the Southern goy, French, Scottish or English. The South made the best writers of our time—but it made very few rebels or reformers, then or now, Jew or non-Jew.

Evans' family did well in Durham. His father was the mayor of the town, his mother a charitable and bright lady, but I think too much of the book is given over to them and to the author's not very adventurous childhood and college days. The details of his pleasant life deprive him of the space, or perhaps the inclination, to dig very deep into the rest of the South. When he does travel, he often has interesting things to say, nice pockets of Jewish experience.

But, all through his research, he is too preoccupied with the well-headed, takes their problems as Jews too seriously. When he reaches his home town, New Orleans, the old tale is trotted out: no Jew has ever been inside a Carnival Club or on a Mardi Gras ball, and some of them, out of embarrassment and shame, leave New Orleans during that season. If they do, and I never heard of any who did, I am fairly sure they go to Palm Beach or lie in the arms of a European spy. May God bless them and keep them and someday allow them to ride on those hideous Mardi Gras floats and become kings and queens, ermine-bedeked at the grand balls and as silly as their dancing partners.

I had, in fact, thought all that stuff about Jews feeling bad about not getting into gay country clubs, hotels, Hobo Sound, was over. I am willing to take Mr. Evans' word that it isn't, but those with serious examples, Jews and non-Jews, should sign up for a bird-watching walk through Negro, Puerto Rican, Indian slums.

Lillian Hellman's most recent book is "Pentimento."

© The New York Times.

Australia and Czechoslovakia Tied, 1-1, in Davis Cup Play

From Wire Dispatches
MELBOURNE, Nov. 16.—Australia and Czechoslovakia split the first two matches today in the first round of the Davis Cup tennis semifinals as Jiri Hrebec beat John Newcombe, 6-4, 8-10, 6-4, 7-5 and Rod Laver beat the Wimbledon champion, Jan Kodes, 6-3, 7-5, 7-5.

After the first match it looked as though Australia, with Newcombe, a three-time Wimbledon champion, next in the lineup, would finish the day with a 2-0 lead.

But he was upset by Hrebec, 23, who has won six of seven Davis Cup matches for Czechoslovakia.

Hrebec served 15 aces and he bewildered Newcombe with his pace off the ground and his volleys. Newcombe, 23, had no answers.

He tried to take command of play at the net but Hrebec pushed him back with some superb returns.

Newcombe also served badly. He lost his serving rhythm, particularly on his first delivery and allowed Hrebec to take his second service on the rise and angle it back for winners.

As Newcombe's final forehand went outside the sidelines, Hrebec hurled his racket onto the grass courts and let out a yell of delight.

His teammates invaded the center court after throwing a toy kangaroo at him and the crowd of 8,000 gave him a standing ovation.

In the first match, Laver, playing his first Davis Cup match in seven years, began nervously but from midway through the second set he applied the pressure.

Laver, 35, was down 0-40 at 3-3 in the first set, but with the aid of two disputed calls saved service and broke Kodes, 27, in the following game to take the set on his service at 6-3.

Laver came back from 2-5 down in the second set and won five successive games.

He then broke Kodes' service in the eleventh game of the final set, and followed this up by holding service to clinch the match.

"I am happy 3 1/2 over and delighted to win," said Laver, who left his adopted home in California to seek a place on the team. "I haven't served as well in years," he added.

Laver, the only man to have won two grand slams, admitted he was nervous about playing on the team that is making Australia's biggest effort in five years to regain the trophy.

A dispute erupted in the fifth game of the third set when first Kodes and then the Czech team manager, Antonin Bolard, com-

plained about a touch-and-go baseline call.

Referee Jim Entink consulted the linesman and ruled that the service should be retaken. Three points later, with Kodes leading, 40-30, the Australian coach, Neale Fraser, objected to a baseline call. Again the referee ruled for a replay and Kodes scrambled through.

An upset Kodes said he was unhappy with the line calls. "I think we should have had a neutral referee," he said.

Kodes expressed surprise at Hrebec's performance. "I did not think he would make a point," said Kodes, who has predicted heavy defeat for his team. At

the end of play today, he said: "I have been predicting a five-nil defeat. . . I still think we could lose but perhaps it will be something more like 4-1."

The teams for Saturday's doubles match will not be announced until an hour before play begins.

The Czechs are expected to use Kodes and Vladimir Zednik and the Australians will probably use Newcombe and Laver, although on today's form Ken Rosewall might be chosen over Newcombe. The final two singles matches will be played Sunday.

The winner of the semifinal plays the United States in the final, scheduled for Cleveland from Nov. 30 to Dec. 2.

Crenshaw Is Hot in World Golf

By Lincoln A. Werden
PINEHURST, N.C., Nov. 16 (UPI).—Tom Crenshaw, 21-year-old rookie from Austin, Texas, after his 64 moved him into a second-place tie in the \$500,000 World Open yesterday.

Tom Watson retained the lead despite a 76 with a six-round, 108-hole aggregate of 433, three under par at the Pinehurst Country Club's No. 2 course. But it was Crenshaw who supplied the spectacular golf.

Swirling winds produced some unbelievable results, including an 82 by Gibby Gilbert, who a week ago shot an opening 62, nine under par in this 144-hole event, and was the leader after 73 holes on Sunday. On Wednesday, Gilbert shot a 73 and dropped to second, trailing Watson by six. Yesterday afternoon a disastrous putting streak ruined his hopes and he scored a 43 on the last nine holes to finish tied for 14th in the race for the \$100,000 first prize. Gilbert now stands 12 strokes back, at 435.

Worried About Hair
 Crenshaw, smiling and happy and saying that his only immediate concern was to have his hair cut before he plays again, tied Miller Barber and Jerry Heard at 429.

With his seven-under-par round, Crenshaw moved from a tie for 25th place. Allen Miller, former Canadian amateur titleholder, was in fifth place at 430 after yesterday's 70. Bobby Mitchell, going over par on the last two

holes for a 76, was at 431 with Leonard Thompson of Myrtle Beach, S.C.

Arnold Palmer, getting added distance on his drive, was around in 68 for 436, but Gary Player

needed 76 for 439. The field was further reduced when John Schroeder, the U.S. match play champion, withdrew following Wednesday's 75.

Best on Back Nine
 Crenshaw scored best on the back nine of the 7,007-yard course, which developed some contrasting rounds. Out in 33 with three birdies and one bogey, Crenshaw reeled off three successive birdies starting at the 10th. He holed a 3-foot putt there, one of 35 feet at the 11th and then had only a 4-inch tap at the 12th. His No. 6-iron second shot at the 418-yard 12th hole hit the flag stick.

Crenshaw had a bogey at 14, but then scored three more birdies. He sank a 3-footer for a 2 at the 15th, two-putted at the 16th for a birdie and then closed the round by dropping a 16-foot putt for a birdie 3.

The eight-round tournament is scheduled to end tomorrow.

LEADING SCORERS
 Tom Watson 283-62-76-423
 Miller Barber 284-72-73-429
 Jerry Heard 287-70-72-429
 Ben Crenshaw 234-71-64-429
 Allen Miller 286-74-70-430
 Bobby Mitchell 287-68-75-431
 Leonard Thompson 280-69-72-431
 Al Geiberger 282-69-72-432
 Len Binkie 282-70-72-432
 Romero Bianchi 290-70-72-432
 Gary Player 286-74-71-434
 Jim Jamieson 291-73-70-434
 Mike McCullough 288-74-71-434
 Chi Chi Rodriguez 282-75-72-435
 Ron Cull 283-71-71-435
 Tom Kite 291-72-72-435
 Glynn Gilbert 283-73-62-435
 Eddie Scarce 282-75-72-435
 Mason Rudolph 287-69-69-435
 Arnold Palmer 284-73-68-435
 Larry Wadkins 285-73-72-435
 Mark Hayes 294-63-73-436

Tickets for the game, nicknamed the Turkey Bowl, may be obtained by writing the Rhein-Main Recreation Center or Special Services office at APO New York 09057, or the German address: 6 Frankfurt 75. Requests should include a \$1 check or money order for each ticket and a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

College Team To Play GIs In Germany
PARIS, Nov. 16 (UPI).—For the first time, a U.S. college football team will play in Europe—on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 22—when the U.S. Air Forces in Europe all-star team hosts the University of Rhode Island Rams at Rhein-Main Air Base near Frankfurt.

The USAFE all-star squad is composed of players from teams which compete in conferences in England, West Germany and the Mediterranean area.

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Asian Games: China In, Taiwan Out

TEHRAN, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—The Asian Games Federation today voted to admit China and expel Taiwan—a move that could threaten next year's Asian Games here.

The council of the Asian Games Federation, meeting here, ratified by a two-thirds majority a resolution to admit China and expel Taiwan that was passed by the group's executive committee in Bangkok in September. Taiwan had held the seat since the games began in 1951.

With the 20 countries represented at the meeting having up to three votes each, 38 votes were cast for the motion and 13 against. The holders of five votes abstained. Only a simple majority was needed to confirm the Bangkok decision.

Iran, Bahrain, Afghanistan, Burma, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore and Sri Lanka voted for, and Taiwan, Indonesia, Cambodia, the Philippines and South Vietnam voted against. Israel and South Korea abstained.

The vote means that China will be invited to compete in the Asian Games here next September. But council sources said that the Chinese would compete only in those sports in which they are members of the relevant international federations.

The Chinese are affiliated with the international authorities in volleyball, table tennis, ice hockey and skating and have applied for membership in the equestrian federation.

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trial, fencing and canoeing federations. Volleyball, table tennis and fencing are among the sports scheduled at the Tehran Asian Games program.

Taiwan is a member of the international federations governing most of the major sports, including swimming, boxing and hockey. Officials of the International Olympic Federation said in London that this could be the result of a decision by the Asian Games Federation to expel Taiwan.

Oscar Stein, secretary of the general assembly of International Sports Federations, said in London that it was likely that the federations would withdraw authorization from the various sports at the Tehran games if the IOC decided to exclude Taiwan.

A possible solution for the Tehran organizers, he said, would be to withdraw from IOC patronage and change the name of the event to "the Asian Games of Tehran." It would then be an invitational meeting and permits would be needed from the sports federations.

The Marquess of Exeter, president of the International Amateur Athletics Federation, said a council meeting would be called to decide whether to withdraw approval from the Tehran games.

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same today that their committee and officials of the international sports federations would meet there next month to discuss the implications of today's decision.

An IOC spokesman declined to comment on whether it would withdraw its patronage from the Asian Games. Lord Killanin, president of the IOC, warned last month that this could be the result of a decision by the Asian Games Federation to expel Taiwan.

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INTERESTED BYSTANDER—Coach Weeb Ewbank of the New York Jets watches as Joe Namath tests his arm in practice. Namath, out with a shoulder separation since the second week of the season, may play Sunday against the Cincinnati Bengals.

Preview and Odds in NFL Games

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Following is a preview of the weekend's National Football League games, with win-loss records in parentheses.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
 Miami (5-10) at Buffalo (5-4)—Dolphins should clinch division title. They beat Bills, 27-6, a month ago with O. J. Simpson held to 59 yards. Larry Morris has rushed for 671 yards and Larry Conks for 692 despite season-long leg injury. Betting choice: Miami by 13.

Cleveland (5-3-1) at Oakland (5-3-1)—Don't let those identical records fool you. Raiders' losses were to teams with 22-4 records while Browns have beaten only one winner, Bengals. Ken Stabler says his strained knee is all right and he expects to start for Oakland. Betting choice: Oakland by 7.

Denver (4-3-2) at Pittsburgh (3-1-0)—Broncos have not lost in five weeks but they are nowhere near the Steeler level. Pittsburgh's Joe Greene to be released from hospital and defensive star expects to play despite back sprain. Betting choice: Pittsburgh by 10.

San Francisco (3-6-0) at Los Angeles (7-2-0)—Akers to start Joe Reed at quarterback again with Ken Willard and Vic Washington at running backs. They're down while Rams regard themselves as Super Bowl contenders. Watch Larry McCutcheon, their fastest back since Dick Bass. Betting choice: Los Angeles by 10.

INTERCONFERENCE
 Baltimore (2-7-0) at Washington (6-3-0)—After criticism about sdoggy offense, George Allen had Bill Kilmer passing everywhere in last game. Redskins can do anything to dying Colts. Betting choice: Washington by 30.

Green Bay (3-4-2) at New England (2-7-0)—Jerry Tagge, in his first start at quarterback, straightened out Packer offense. With MacArthur Lane still out, unknown Les Goodman starts again at running back. That Pats' Jim Plunkett remains alive and well is a miracle. Betting choice: Green Bay by 7.

New Orleans (5-5-0) at San Diego (1-7-1)—Ron Waller Chargers' new coach, has installed wide open "firebird" offense he used when coaching Polkstown, Pa. Firebirds to victory. Betting choice: San Diego by 1.

MINNESOTA (9-0-0) at Atlanta (6-3-0)—A hiding game is expected. Vikings have won their division title so they may hold out for a third week the brilliant rookie runner, Chuck Foreman, who has a deep thigh bruise. But Art Malone, a hard-nosed back, returns for Falcons. It's a must game for them. Betting choice: Minnesota by 4.

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Philadelphia (3-5-1) at Dallas (6-3-0)—Cowboys will be paying attention because Eagles upset them, 30-16, three weeks ago. Roman Gabriel has given Eagles best pass offense in league. It is a crucial week for Dallas, which must play Miami next Thursday. Betting choice: Dallas by 14.

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